

CERAMBYCIDAE FROM NEW CALEDONIA (Col.), Part I*

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It is seemed that New Caledonia was formed more or less in very ancient period. There may be found New Caledonia is invisibly connected by one of submarine ridges southward with Auckland peninsula of New Zealand (North Isl.) and northward with New Guinea. It had been basically formed by metamorphic rocks and Mesozoic, partly Late Paleozoic formations which are covered by Eocene sediments in the south-western side of the island. In the north-western half, Paleogene basaltic lava is widely distributed. The serpentine and peridotite are found every where, especially those are commonly distributed along the south-eastern coast of the island. New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands have a close affinity each other in biological aspect, and are distinctly separated from the surrounding regions, even from the geographically closest New Hebrides.

The Cerambycidae of New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands had been chiefly studied by MONTROUZIER (1861), FAUVEL (1906), HELLER (1916), and recently by BREUNING (1951, '53), and has been supplemented by many short reports of certain senior authors. Among the previously recorded species, at first, an attention is called, that Enicodini, an isolated Lamiine tribe, characterizes the Cerambycid fauna of the present region. The tribe has a systematical alliance to Tmesisternini tribal complex (GRESSITT, 1956) which is dominant in the eastern half of distribution belt IV (HAYASHI, 1960), and has many endemic genera and species having many variable adaptations, and has been found entirely from the present region, only excepting unique genus known from New Guinea (BREUNING, 1953) (GRESSITT showed the range of this tribe is limited to New Caledonia, Loyalty and New Zealand area, 1956). On the other hand, there is also a close relation to New Zealand fauna, represented by the existence of *Blosyropus*, *Astetholea*, *Navomorpha*, *Stenellipsis*, *Polyacanthia* (*Diastamerus* = *Poecilippe*), and rather less close to Australian or to oceanic island faunae. But, the existence of certain endemic genera in primitive groups (Piesarthrini, Rhagiomorphini, Spintherini, etc.) having no close relation to New Zealand, but to Australia, may suggest there

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was certain connection between New Caledonia and Australia in more ancient period than from New Zealand. High percentage of endemic genera, in addition to the existence of endemic tribes in the present region, however, may be available for the interpretation of which the island was very early separated from the surrounding regions.

Osaka Museum of Natural History sent an expedition party to New Caledonian region in September to December in 1958, and many valuable collections in Zoology and Entomology, were brought back to Osaka. The present paper forms the first part of the result of my investigation on New Caledonian Cerambycidae, which was collected by Mr. Yasuhiko SHIBATA, Mr. Yoshitaka TSUTSUI, Mr. Osamu TSUJIMOTO and Dr. Masami OGATA of the expedition. The first part contains Prioninae, Cerambycinae and parts of Lamiinae in the collection, in addition to the abbreviated review of the previously recorded species. Though the collection did not cover largely the all known species, there are many important discoveries including certain interesting chance for re-examination on the formerly described species in doubtful genera by MONTROUZIER and FAUVEL. Enicodini and *Stenellipsis* of Lamiinae and some others will be reported in the part II.

In the present paper, full descriptions are limited chiefly to the species or genera available in the present collection and an abbreviation is used for frequently appearing reference, showing only the author name, publishing year and pagination. The details may be shown in the last chapter of literature cited.

All the specimens studied including the type-specimens are deposited in the Osaka Museum of Natural History.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial obligations to Mr. Y. TSUTSUI, the director of the museum, for his constant kindness enabling me to study freely the interesting materials and to publish the result in the present bulletin, and also to Mr. Y. SHIBATA, the curator of Zoology of the museum who succeeded to collect lots of very interesting materials by his energetic and earnest field work, under very hard condition during their trip. I am very much indebted to Mr. O. TSUJIMOTO, the curator of education and instruction and of photography, for his constant help during the course of the present study, and for many fine photographic plates. I am deeply grateful for the following authorities for their useful help in various ways. Dr. S. BREUNING (Paris), Dr. L. S. DILLON (College Station, Texas), Dr. J. W. EVANS (Sydney), Dr. E. FRANZ (Frankfurt a. M.), Dr. E. F. GILMOUR (Doncaster, England), Dr. J. L. GRESSITT (Honolulu), Dr. E. G. LINSLEY (Berkeley), Mr. J. A. CHEMSAK (Berkeley) and RNC. Č. PODANY (Liberec, Czechoslovakia). I am very much due to Mr. M. CHIJI, Mr. I. HIURA and Mr. K. SETO, the curators of the museum, and to Mr.

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Prioninae

1. Antennae distinctly short, at most reaching to base of prothorax, each joint equal in length; tarsi with five distinct segments, third joint short, not longer than fourth; metepisterna narrow and parallel. Body moderately elongate, depressed, in male with more or less prominent, horizontal mandibles, prothorax almost subquadrate, not toothed at sides.....Parandrini
- Antennae rather long, at least surpassing behind basal quarter of elytra. antennal joints unequal in length, the fourth tarsal joint minute, distinctly shorter than lobes of third 2
2. Metepisterna parallel. Prothorax with distinct many minute crenulations or teeth at sides; mandibles not partly haired, and prolonged somewhat downward; antennal scape attain apex of prothorax or nearly so.....Macrotomini
- Metepisterna gradually narrowed posteriorly 3
3. Antennae cylindrical, third joint distinctly longer than scape; prothorax lacking a strong tooth at side.....Megopidini
- Antennae depressed, third joint a little longer than scape; prothorax usually with a strong tooth, or strongly sinuate at sides.....Anacolini

Genus *Acideres* THOMSON*

THOMSON, 1860 : 310 (Type : *A. Ricaudi* GUÉRIN- N. Caledonia); 1864 : 288, 473
Phyllomorpha MONTROUZIER, 1861 : 279 (Type : *P. Rigaudi* MONTROUZIER -N. C.)

THOMSON ranked this genus between *Aegosoma* and *Baralipon*, and considered near to the former. Large (47-75 × 14-22 mm.) fuscus beetle, covered with gray pubescence and having brown markings.

Acideres ricaudi (GUÉRIN)

GUERIN, 1858, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2) X : 82 (N. C.); THOMSON, 1860 : 310; FAUVEL, 1862, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normand. VII : 162, pl. 10 bis, f. 61; 1906 : 43 (Ile des Pins, baie du Prony, Néhoué, Bourail)

Phyllomorpha Rigaudi MONTROUZIER, 1861 : 279 (Balade=N. Caledonia)

* This monotypic genus has been belonged to subfamily Prioninae by THOMSON, MONTROUZIER and FAUVEL. LAMEERE (1913) omitted this genus in his world catalogue of Prioninae, and AURIVILLIUS (1912) supplemented the name in the extreme last of his catalogue of Cerambycinae (s. lat.)

Parandrini

Genus *Parandra* LATREILLE

LATREILLE, 1804, Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins., II : 134 (Type : *P. laevis* LATREILLE-Haiti); THOMSON, 1860, Essai Classif. Ceramb. : 76, 95 ; 1864, Syst. Ceramb. : 316; LAMEERE, 1902, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. XLVI : 104 ; LAMEERE, 1912, Mém. Soc. ent. Belg. XXI : 114 ; LAMEERE, 1913, Col. Cat. 52 : 4 ; FAUVEL, 1906, Rev. d'Ent., XXV : 40 ; GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia II : 9 ; DILLON et DILLON, 1952, Bull. B. P. Bishop Mus. 206 : 2 ; GRESSITT, 1959, Pacific Ins., 1 (1) : 65

More about 30 species have been reported chiefly from C. and S. America, and additionally from N. America, Australia, Pacific Islands, Malay Archipelago and Africa, etc. Two endemic species are known from New Caledonia.

- 1. Third tarsal joint weakly emarginate beneath at apex ; elytra subdepressed, very shallowly and obsoletely punctured ; body brown, body beneath and legs testaceous, head strongly punctured on frons. 17×5 mm.....*passandroides*
- Third tarsal joint strongly emarginate beneath at apex ; elytra fairly convex, strongly punctured; body chestnut brown, legs paler, head finely punctured. 15 × 5 mm. *austrocaledonica*

Parandra austrocaledonica MONTROUZIER

MONTROUZIER, 1861, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. (4) 1 : 278 (N. Caledonia) : LAMEERE, 1902 : 94 ; FAUVEL, 1906 ; 40 ; LAMEERE, 1913 : 6

MONTROUZIER recorded the species was found under the bark of *Inophyllum*, especially *I. catophyllum*.

Parandra passandroides THOMSON

THOMSON, 1867, Physis, I:116 (N. Caledonia) ; LAMEERE, 1902 : 94 ; FAUVEL, 1906 : 40 ; LAMEERE, 1913 : 6

Macrotomini

- 1. Elytra rounded and unarmed at apex 2
- Elytra dentate or briefly spined apically at suture 3
- 2. Pronotum without elevation or callosity ; second to fourth abdominal segments with lateral appendages ; legs rugulose, not dentate *Paroplites*
- Pronotum with a V-shaped and parenthesis elevations on disc ; second to fourth abdominal segments lacking lateral appendages; legs generally unarmed..... *Nothopleurus*
- 3. Pronotum without prominent crest on disc ; elytra with alternate glabrous and

- pubescent vittae.....**Xixuthrus*
- Pronotum without crests but with smooth callosities on disc; elytra not vittate
.....4
4. Protibiae only finely denticulate in male; third antennal joint not longer than
fourth and fifth combined together; apex of prothorax broadly emarginate,
pronotal disc with only a few fine punctures on raised areas in male.....
.....*Olethrius*
- Protibiae with two striate rows of fine denticulations, and hind ones with one
striate row; apex of prothorax unemarginate; third antennal joint longer than
fourth and fifth combined together; pronotal disc with coarse punctures on raised
areas in male.....*Agrianome*

Genus *Paroplites* LAMEERE

LAMEERE, 1903, Mém. Soc. ent. Belg. XI: 54 (Type: *Macrotoma australis* ERICHSON-
Australia); 1913: 32; 1919, Gen. Ins. Prion. 172: 56; McKEOWN, 1947, Cat.
Austr. Ceramb.: 10

Two have been known from Australia, one from Loyalty and New Caledonia,
and each one from Borneo and from Sumatra.

Paroplites edwardsi (MONTROUZIER)

Olethrius edwardsi MONTROUZIER, 1861: 283 (Lifu=Loyalty)

Paroplites edwardsi, LAMEERE, 1903: 54; FAUVEL, 1906: 41 (Ile des Pins, Noumea,
Kanala; N. Caledonia); LAMEERE, 1912 Mém. Soc. ent. Belg. XXI: 136; 1913: 32
♂-*Reichei* PERROUD, 1864, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon: 189, pl. I, f. 4

var. ♂ *tenuicornis* FAUVEL, 1906: 41

Large, chestnut brown; head elongate, mandibles stout, prolonged ahead, bi-dentate;
antennae 11-jointed, a little surpassing the middle of elytra, scape subdepressed,
distinctly rugulose. Prothorax distinctly broader than head, and slightly narrower
than elytral base, trapezoidal, apical angles rounded, sides with denticulations. Scutel-
lum large, triangular. Elytra reddish, large, convex, parallel-sided, and rounded at
apex, not completely covering abdomen, disc rugulose; each of second to fourth
abdominal segments with a depressed spine at side, directing backward. 55-73 × 18-
25 mm.

* The genus has not been recorded from the present region, but from the surrounding regions.

Genus *Nothopleurus* LACORDAIRE

LACORDAIRE, 1869, Gen. Col. VIII: 125 (Type: *Mallodon arabicus* BUQUET-Arabia);

LAMEERE, 1902; Mém. Soc. ent. Belg. IX: 94

Opheltes THOMSON, 1864, Syst. Ceramb.: 306 (Type: *O. auriculatus* THOMSON-New Caledonia, New Hebrides=*N. macrothorax* MONTROUZIER); LACORDAIRE, 1869: 127 *Stenodontes* (*Nothopleurus*) LAMEERE, 1913: 13

The members of the genus are recorded from SW. North America, West Indies, Fiji, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and Arabia.

Nothopleurus macrothorax (MONTROUZIER)

Mallodon macrothorax MONTROUZIER, 1861: 285 (Lifu)

Opheltes auriculatus THOMSON, 1864: 306

Opheltes macrothorax, FAUVEL, 1906: 42 (Kanala, N. Caledonia)

Stenodontes (*Nothopleurus*) *macrothorax*, LAMEERE, 1903, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.; XL VII: 139; 1913: 13

Shining brownish black, elytra chestnut brown. Head robust, subvertical, finely sulcate at middle, plane above, eyes entirely round, separated each other dorsally. Antennae 11-jointed, rather robust and depressed, a little surpassing elytral apex (♂), scape stout, arcuate clavate, longer than or almost equal to third, fourth a little shorter than third, longitudinally striate beneath. Prothorax convex, broader than long, apex truncate, apical angles very much produced ahead, sides irregularly crenulate, base constricted. Scutellum broad, semicircular. Elytra a little broader than prothorax at base, subdepressed, apex rounded. 45×16 mm.

Genus *Olethrius* THOMSON

THOMSON, 1860, Essai Classif. Ceramb.: 316 (Type: *O. tyrannus* THOMSON-New Hebrides); 1864, Syst. Ceramb.: 478; LAMEERE, 1912, Mém. Soc. ent. Belg. XXI: 180; 1913: 15; DILLON et DILLON, 1952: 5; GRESSITT, 1956: 69; 1959: 67, 68; HAYASHI, 1960, Bull. Osaka Mus. N. H. 12: 1

The genus may be one of oceanic representatives among the rather primitive Cerambycidae, being reported from E. Papua, E. Melanesia, C. Polynesia and Micronesia.

Olethrius tyrannus THOMSON

THOMSON, 1860: 316 (N. Hebrides); LAMEERE, 1903: 131 (N. Britain, N. Caledonia, Fiji); GRESSITT, 1951, Ann. Soc. Ent. America, 44(1): 2; DILLON et DILLON, 1952: 5; GRESSITT, 1959: 68 (Woodlark, Solomon Islands); HAYASHI, 1960: 4

Shining dark chestnut brown, head and prothorax scarcely furnished with dull yellowish hairs, densely on labrum; breast rather densely covered with long yellowish

hairs. Pronotum transverse, with sides broadly rounded, feebly crenulate, and with a rather sharp tooth at posterior angle, disc coarsely punctate. Elytra a little wider than prothorax at base, disc punctate, apex with a sutural spine. Antennae reaching near middle of elytra, scape asperate, third longer than scape. 63×22 mm.

Genus *Agrianome* THOMSON

THOMSON, 1864, Syst. Ceramb.: 300, 478 (Type: *Mallodon Fairmairei* MONTROUZIER-N. Caledonia); LAMEERE, 1903, Mém. Soc. ent. Belg. XI: 60; 1919, Gen. Ins. 172: 51; McKEOWN, 1947: 11; GRESSITT, 1959: 67, 70

Three are known from Australia, Lord Howe Isl., New Caledonia and New Guinea.

Agrianome fairmairei (MONTROUZIER) (pl. 1, figs. 1, 2, 3)

Mallodon (Remphan) Fairmairei MONTROUZIER, 1861: 280 (N. Caledonia)

Agrianome Fairmairei, THOMSON, 1864: 300; LAMEERE, 1903: 63; FAUVEL, 1906: 42

Dark chestnut brown; scutellum and elytra yellowish brown, the latter paler on apical three fifths; pronotum, femora, apex of tibiae, fourth and the following antennal joints, abdomen and tarsi reddish. Head and meso and metasterna sparsely furnished with yellow pubescence, and apex and base of prothorax and undersides of front tarsi in male distinctly furnished with long yellow hairs.

Head small, distinctly narrower than prothorax, scabrose and granulate, frons concave, margined by an arcuate line from vertex to sides of frons, with a median longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions which are raised, but separated each other. Eyes large and transverse, almost not emarginate, closely approached each other on vertex and on gula. Mandibles stout, weakly scabrose, shining at apex, providing a sharp tooth each on the inner sides. Antennae in male almost arrive at elytral apex; scape depressed, with elongate impression along the outer side, and irregularly and coarsely punctured, gradually broadened posteriorly, a little shorter than third, third rather stout, and the longest, about 1.5 times as long as fourth, with three minute spines beneath, fourth to eleventh gradually abbreviated and slender, and third to eighth shining and punctured, but ninth to eleventh dull strigose, eleventh 1.5 times as long as tenth. Prothorax distinctly broader than long, apex almost straight, sides arcuate, distinctly crenulate, anterior angles strongly rounded, and posterior angles nearly rectangular with a sharp but short spine each; disc finely granulate, with a pair of triangular scabrose elevations, partly shining, and with a pair of transversal elevations at middle and also narrow and transverse scabrose band along base. Scutellum triangular, apex broadly rounded. Elytra elongate, $2 \frac{1}{4}$ times as long as the basal breadth, sides arcuately expanded and narrowly reflexed,

disc convex, with three pairs of indistinct costae, and rugosely punctured at basal quarter and the punctures become finer and shallower to apex which are rounded with a small spine each at sutural angle. Prosternal process punctured and the apex prolonged posteriorly, mesosternal process rectangularly produced forward. First abdominal segment semicircular especially in female. Legs in male, anterior and middle pairs long and stout with numerous sharp spines in two striate rows beneath, and also posterior pair with spines in unique row, femora nearly straight, depressed, tibiae arcuate, elongately excavated, tarsi rather slender, fifth tarsal joints simply slender. Each of first to fourth abdominal segments with angulate parenthesis-shaped impressions. 42-52 (70) mm. $\times$ 14-18.5 (22) mm.

Materials examined, 2 males and 2 females, Ilot Mouac, Poum, Northern New Caledonia, Dec. 5, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg., in the decayed wood with a full grown larva which was detailedly described by MONTROUZIER, 1 male and 1 female (basal halves only), Tipindjé, Nov. 18, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Megopidini

1. Head (incl. eyes) broader than prothorax, prothorax flat, distinctly transverse, with short lateral tubercles, depressed on central disc, mandibles of male large, very long and bifid.....*Cacodacnus*
- Head narrower than prothorax, prothorax quadrate, with a small spine at latero-anterior angle, mandibles of male, short, almost toothless*Megopis*

Genus *Cacodacnus* THOMSON

THOMSON, 1860, Essai Classif. Ceramb.: 325 (Type: *C. hebridanus* THOMSON-N. Hebrides); 1864, Syst. Ceramb.: 473; LACORDAIRE, 1869, Gen. Col. VIII: 142; LAMEERE, 1904, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. XLVIII: 18; 1913: 37; 1919: 68; McKEOWN, 1947: 12; DILLON et DILLON, 1952: 10; Gressitt, 1959: 73

Cronodagus THOMSON, 1867, Physis I: 88 (Type: *Cacodacnus Deplanchei* THOMSON)

The range of this genus extends from New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, Australia and New Guinea.

Cacodacnus hebridanus THOMSON

THOMSON, 1860: 326 (N. Hebrides); FAIRMAIRE, 1881, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. (6) I: 471;

LAMEERE, 1904: 19; FAUVEL, 1906: 42 (N. Caledonia, Loyalty, N. Hebrides, Fiji);

GRESSITT, 1950, Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. XIV (1): 69; DILLON et DILLON, 1952: 10

Cacodacnus Deplanchei THOMSON, 1867, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normand. (2) I:205, pl. I, f. 17

Cronodagus Deplanchei THOMSON, 1867, Physis I: 88

Toxentes rasilis OLIFF., 1887, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, (2) II: 1010

Shining dark reddish brown, elytra and legs paler, undersides of body yellowish. Head sparsely above and densely laterally, coarsely punctured, with a transverse impression on frons and with a longitudinal furrow at middle. Prothorax coarsely punctate on disc with smooth three shallow impressions. Elytra broadly and separately rounded at apex with a sharp sutural spine each. Antennae as long as body (♂), or arriving at middle of elytra (♀). 23.5–39×8–12.5 mm.

Genus *Megopsis* SERVILLE

SERVILLE, 1832, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. I: 161 (Type: *M. mutica* SERVILLE-Mauritius); THOMSON, 1860, Essai Classif. Ceramb.: 289; 1864, Syst. Ceramb.: 472; LAMEERE, 1919, Gen. Ins. 172: 71

Pachypleura WHITE, 1853, Cat. Col. Brit. Mus. VII: 27; THOMSON, 1860: 288; 1864: 472

The range of this genus corresponds to distribution belt IV, and unique extends to New Caledonia.

Megopsis (Megopsis) caledonica FAUVEL

Megopsis caledonica FAUVEL, 1906: 43 (n. n.); GRESSITT, 1950, Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. XIV (6): 69 (Loyalty)

Megopsis modesta MONTROUZIER, 1861:278(Lifu) (nec WHITE) (orig. descr.)

Uniform dark brown; antennae as long as body, red, scape darkened. Body covered with punctures, and rugulose, those becoming finer to elytral apex. Head subtransversely oval; mandibles prolonged; frons concave. Prothorax convex, quadrate, broader than head, with a small spine at latero-anterior angle, disc with a small median furrow and a weak depression at middle of base. Scutellum triangular, concave. Elytra broader than prothorax, parallel-sided, rounded at apex, disc somewhat convex. Femora depressed, middle tibiae each with a terminal spine and hind tibiae each with two. Breat and abdomen brown, with greyish pubescence. 26×8 mm.

Anacolini

Genus *Pteronephila* GRESSITT

GRESSITT, 1950, Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. XIV (1): 69 (Type: *P. spinifera* GRESSITT-Loyalty)

Monotypic and endemic. Large, rather elongate. Head narrower than peothorax, antennae (♂) three fourths as long as body, slightly depressed. Prothorax twice as broad as long (excl. lateral spines), strongly narrowed to apex and to base; scutellum small. Elytra long and parallel-sided, 3 1/3 times as long as head and prothorax united together, subrounded at each apex, wth distinct four pairs of discal costae. Legs slender. Abdomen narrow and short.

Pteronephila spinifera GRESSITT

GRESSITT, 1950:70, fig. 1 (Maré)

Dark pitchy brown, reddish on metasternum and abdomen, elytra pale buff with reddish costae and clouded. X-shaped dusky markings and some others. Body covered with pale pubesceoce. 56.5×17 mm.

Lepturinae

Blosyropus REDTENBACHER (1868) has hitherto been treated as one of the Lepturine genera. Two species are known, each one from New Zealand and from New Caledonia.

Genus *Blosyropus* REDTENBACHER

REDTENBACHER, 1868, Voy. Novara Reise, Zool. Col.: 191 (Type: *B. spinosus* REDT.-New Zealand); BROUN, 1880, Manual N. Zeal. Col. I: 578; AURIVILLIUS, 1912, Col. Cat. 39; 176; BOPPE, 1921, Gen. Ins. 178: 17, 42

Body elongate and depressed. Head elongate behind eyes, with two spines on vertex, antennae 11-jointed, distinctly shorter than body (in the type). Prothorax nearly as long as broad, sides rounded, with two discal and two lateral spines. Elytra elongate, depressed, gradually narrowed posteriorly, distinctly emarginate at apex with sharp marginal spines. Legs rather short, anterior coxae globular, and the coxal cavity angulate externally.

Blosyropus dentatus FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906: 47 (Nouméa); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 176; BOPPE, 1921: 42

Dull piceous, antennae and parts of legs reddish, covered with fulvous pubescence. Antennae robust, longer than body. Head with a distinct sulcation at middle. Prothorax broader than long with two discal tubercles at apex, and two long and acute lateral ones. 30 mm.

Cerambycinae

1. Eyes coarsely facettet 2
- Eyes finely facettet 11
2. Middle coxal cavity open externally to epimeron 3
- Middle coxal cavity closed externally to epimeron 5
3. Anterior coxal cavity open behind and angulate externally, prosternal process narrow, not dilated at apex 4
- Anterior coxal cavity almost closed posteriorly, prosternal process dilated at apex Cerambycini

- 4. Ligula membranous Hesperophanini
- Ligula corneous Oemini
- 5. Antennal joints not spined 6
- Antennae spined at basal certain joints Phoracanthini
- 6 First abdominal segment normal 7
- First abdominal segment extraordinarily long, distinctly longer than remaining segments.....Obriini
- 7. Anterior coxal cavity nearly closed behind, antennae flabellate or serrate.....
-Piesarthrini
- Anterior coxal cavity not nearly closed behind, antennae slender, not flabellate...
- 8
- 8. Head elongate in front, antennal scape distinctly longer than each of remaining joints, prothorax distinctly strangulate before middle.....Rhagiomorphini
- Head not elongate in front, antennal scape not distinctly longer than others, prothorax no strangulate..... 9
- 9. Antennal insertions close to mouth parts.....Navomorphini
- Antennal insertions not close to mouth parts10
- 10. Prothorax strongly constricted at apex..... Phlyctaenodiini
- Prothorax not strongly constricted at apex..... Callidiopini
- 11. Prothorax strongly constricted at base..... Tillomorphini
- Prothorax not constricted, slightly narrower than elytral base12
- 12. Anterior coxal cavity rounded externally, palpi very short Glaucytini
- Anterior coxal cavity angulate externally, palpi distinctly elongate..... Spintherini

Note : In the present region, there were recorded the following additional species, but they are not keyed in the above mentioned synopsis.

Hylotrupes bajurus LINNÉ (probably imported species). *Tenthras obliteratus* THOMSON (This species had been treated in Acanthocinini, Lamiinae, and FAUVEL ranked this between *Astetholea* and *Phoracanthia*, and thought it as an imported species from S. America.)

Though MONTROUZIER (1861: 276) described *Cartallum Denisoni* from Lifu (Loyalty), FAUVEL (1906: 57) only recorded the name in his paper, and AURIVILLIUS (1912: 294) ranked this in the genus *Cartallum* in Pytheini with question.

FAUVEL (1906: 57) described *Deilus notula* from Tonghoué (N. Caledonia), AURIVILLIUS (1912: 295) listed this species in *Deilus*, but PLAVILSTSHIKOV (1932, Best. -Tab. eur. Col. 102. Ceramb. II:141, foot note) omitted this from *Deilus*.

Oemini

Genus *Xystrocera* SERVILLE

SERVILLE, 1834, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. (3): 69 (Type: *Cerambyx globosa* OLIVIER-Java);

BREUNING, 1957, Bull. IFAN, XIX, A (4): 1223-1271 (Revision)

According to BREUNING's revision, 48 species distribute over the distribution belt IV, and additionally extend to the surrounding regions.

Xystrocera globosa (OLIVIER) (pl. 1, fig. 4)

Cerambyx globosa OLIVIER, 1795, Ent. IV (67): 27, pl. XII, f. 81 (S. Asia)

Xystrocera viridipicta FAIRMAIRE, 1896, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. XL: 367 (Madagascar)

Xystrocera globosa, GAHAN, 1906, Fauna Brit. Ind. Col I: 106, f. 42; FAUVEL, 1906: 44 (Nouméa); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 37; McKEOWN, 1947, Cat. Ceramb. Austr.: 18 (NW. Austr.)

Xystrocera globosa + varr. *reductevittata* + *invittata* + *mediovitticollis* BREUNING, 1957: 1239-1241

Material examined: 1 male, Nouméa, November 1958, CHRISTIAN GERMAIN leg. This specimen represents var. *invittata* BREUNING, lacking a median longitudinal green vitta on pronotal disc. A widely spread species in the distribution belt IV.

Cerambycini

Genus *Pachydissus* NEWMAN

NEWMAN, 1838, Ent. Mag. V (2): 496 (Type: *P. sericus* NEWMAN-nr. Sydney);

THOMSON, 1864, Syst. Ceramb.: 231; LACORDAIRE, 1869, Gen. Col. VIII: 265;

GAHAN, 1891, Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) VII: 24; 1906, Fauna Brit. Ind. Col. I: 133;

PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1931, Best. -Tab. eur. Col. 100: 57, 83; McKEOWN, 1947: 19;

GRESSITT, 1951, Longic. II: 134, 141; 1959: 88

The range of the genus extends to Australia, New Guinea, Sumatra?, N. India and Africa. FAUVEL recorded unipue from N. Caledonia.

Pachydissus sericus NEWMAN

NEWMAN, 1838: 494 (nr. Sydney); GAHAN, 1891: 25, 28; FAUVEL, 1906: 44 (Baie du

Prony); McKEOWN, 1947: 21 (Australia)

Head with two distinct transverse grooves, separated by a median ridge beneath; antennae (♂) barely longer than body, third and fourth strongly thickened, third a little longer than fourth; prothorax feebly tuberculate at sides, somewhat regularly

wrinkled transversely on disc, with two longitudinal impressions united anteriorly and limiting a subcentral smooth space; elytra obliquely truncate at apex, apex of each elytron bispinose.

Note: MONTROUZIER described *Hammaticherus lifuanus*, from the present region, but FAUVEL and HELLER omitted the species in their papers, and AURIVILLIUS ranked it in the genus *Cerambyx*, with question. It is also uncertain for me.

Phoracanthini

Genus *Phoracanthia* Newman

NEWMAN, 1840, Ann. Mag. N. H. V:19 (Tyne: *Cerambyx semipunctatus* FABRICIUS-New Holland); THOMSON, 1860: 231, 237; 1864: 238, 449; McKEOWN, 1947: 24
Diospides PASCOE, 1866, Jl. Linn. Soc. London Zool. IX: 99 (Type: *D. obscurus* DONOVAN-New Holland) subg.

The range of the genus is chiefly limited to Australia, New Guinea and New Caledonia. Three species have been recorded from N. Caledonia.

1. Body surface greenish *imperialis*
- Body surface black or brown, with markings 2
2. Head and elytra black, the latter with yellow markings, antennae and legs dark rusty yellow *punctata*
- Red piceous to brown; antennae, scutellum, elytral shoulders, sides of elytra, and discal markings, parts of legs reddish yellow *savesi*

Phoracanthia imperialis PERROUD

PERROUD, 1864, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon (2) XI: 191, pl. 1, fig. 5 (Genus?) (N. Caledonia); FAUVEL, 1906: 46 (Nouméa, Tonghoué, Kanala)

Phoracanthia punctata (DONOVAN)

Stenocorus punctatus DONOVAN, 1805, Ins. New Holland, pl. 6, fig. 5; BOISDUVAL, 1835, Voy. Astrolabe, Ins. II: 475 (New Holland); MONTROUZIER, 1861: 276 (Ile Art)
Phoracanthia punctata, FAUVEL, 1906: 46 (Nouméa, Ourail, Paita, Kanala); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 90; McKEOWN, 1947: 25 (Australia)

Phoracanthia savesi FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906: 47 (Ile des Pins, Baie du Prony, Nouméa, Tonghoué, Bourail, Kanala); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 90

Callidiopini

In the present region, the following genera are seemed to be found.

1. Femora more or less gradually clavate 2
- Femora pedunculate and clavate 3
2. Prothorax cylindrical, longer than broad, third antennal joint longer than fourth *Salpinia*
- Prothorax short, broader than long, obtusely angulate laterally, third antennal joint as long as fourth **Notoceresium*
3. Antennal tubercles indistinct *Semiope*
- Antennal tubercles distinct 4
4. Prothorax distinctly longer than broad, generally furnished with callosities on disc, body very narrow *Araespor*
- Prothorax rarely longer than broad *Ceresium*

Genus *Salpinia* PASCOE

PASCOE, 1969: 536, 546 (Type: *S. diluta* PASCOE - Sarawak in Borneo); GAHAN, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col. 1: 154, 163; AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 126; GRESSITT, 1959: 102

FAUVEL described two species under this genus from New Caledonia, but AURIVILLIUS (1912) listed transferring only the former, *picta*, in the genus *Semiope*, neglecting the latter, *bicincta* in his world catalogue of Cerambycinae.

Salpinia (?) *bicincta* FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906: 52 (Baie du Prony)

Body smaller and narrower than *S. picta*, opaque, with distinct pruinose grey pubescence, antennae about twice as long as body, robust, each of third and fourth joint equal in length. Head small, narrowed between eyes, having a small fovea on vertex. Prothorax longer than broad, 1.25 times as long as broad, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, with a brownish median longitudinal vitta starting from anterior margin, and abruptly constricted before base. Elytra furnished with two irregular transverse bands, the first narrow, before middle, and the second broad, behind middle. 12-14 mm.

Genus *Semiope* PASCOE

PASCOE, 1869: 547 (Type: *S. festiva* PASCOE - Saylee); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 126; GRESSITT, 1959: 102

* The genus has not been recorded from the present region, but from the surrounding regions.

The genus had been recorded only from Saylee, the type locality. AURIVILLIUS (1912) added *Samiope picta* FAUVEL in this genus.

Semiope picta (FAUVEL)

Salpinia picta FAUVEL, 1906: 52 (Baie du Prony)

Semiope picta, AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 126

Body elongate, parallel-sided, head and prothorax opaque, elytra somewhat shining, dark reddish fulvous; having dark piceous markings on head behind eyes, on the disc of prothorax, and on elytra (near shoulders, surrounding protions of scutellum, a large band behind middle of disc, suture and margins incl. apex). Antennae a little longer than body, slender, third joint slightly shorter than fourth. Head convex, transversely sulcate between eyes having a median longitudinal impression, surface distinctly rugulose. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, densely punctured, covered with pruinose grey pubescence. Elytra depressed with two pairs of longitudinal costae, and densely strongly regularly punctured with pruinose fulvous pubescence. Breast and abdomen almost impunctate. 20 mm.

Genus *Araespor* THOMSON

THOMSON, 1878, Rev. Zool. (3) VI: 14 (Type: *A. longicollis* THOMSON-Fiji); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 42 (questionably placed in Achrisonini); GRESSITT, 1959: 102, 125 (Callidiopini)

The genus was tentatively transferred from Achrisonini to Callidiopini by GRESSITT. Though it had been known as a monotypic genus, four species were newly added recently, therefore the members are reported from Fiji, New Caledonia, New Guinea and New Britain. The following New Caledonian species was originally described as one of *Mallocera*-species of Sphaerionini which are dominant in S. America, by MONTROUZIER, and was transferred to *Ceresium* by FAUVEL. But, judging from the structure of "*Mallocera*" *quinquepustulata*, it is better to consider, the species must be belonged to *Araespor*. FAUVEL recorded *A. longicollis* THOMSON, the genotype, from Loyalty (Lifou), but it is uncertain for me.

Araespor quinquepustulatus (MONTROUZIER) comb. nov. (pl. 1, fig. 5)

Mallocera quinquepustulata MONTROUZIER, 1861: 277 (Art): AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 101

Ceresium quinquepustulatum, FAUVEL, 1906: 51 (Many localities in N. Caledonia, additionally from Loyalty and New Zealand)

Dark reddish brown, antennae reddish, mouth parts, elytral markings and legs (excepting reddish brown apical one-thirds of femora) fulvous, covered very densely with pale fulvous pubescence on scutellum, rather densely on head, antennae, sides

of prothorax, breast, and on legs, and also sparsely on elytra (each puncture accompanying with a hair). Elytra marked with two pairs of oblique markings, the former strongly dentate (sometimes interrupted) before middle, and the latter rather simple, forming a common V-shaped one before apex. Undersides of body blackish.

Head (incl. large eyes) narrower than prothorax, irregularly punctured, frons small, transverse, obliquely concave, with a deep distinct median longitudinal furrow from apex of frons to the middle of occiput, vertex narrow, concave, eyes large, strongly emarginate, coarsely faceted, upper eye lobes more closely approached each other than lower lobes. Antennae slender, twice as long as body in male, scape short, weakly clavate and a little curved, and closely punctured, comparative length of each joint is as follows: 5:1:9. 2:7. 8:10. 5:9:8:6. 5:6:5:6. 5, terminal joint curved. Prothorax impunctate, 1.2 times as long as broad, apex narrower than base, sides weakly rounded, shallowly constricted before base, disc with five dully elevated callosities, a median elongate one at basal half, anterior pair oblong before middle and posterior pair elongate beside the median line behind middle. Scutellum tongue-shaped. Elytra 2.8 times as long as the basal width, nearly parallel-sided, and narrowed posteriorly before apex, apex rounded, the sutural angle acutely pointed, disc coarsely and closely punctured on basal half, and the punctures become finer and shallower to apex. Prosternum with a several coarse and sparse punctures at middle, and the process narrowed between anterior coxae and dilated at apex, pro-coxal cavity narrowly open posteriorly and rounded externally, mesosternal process broad, mesocoxal cavity closed externally, abdomen finely punctulate, dully shining. Legs slender and elongate, very finely and sparsely punctured, femora pedunculate and clavate, hind pair distinctly surpassing elytral apex, first hind tarsal joint a little longer than second and third joints united together (4:3.5). 8.8—14×1.9—3.3 mm.

Materials examined: 3 exs., Koghi, October 11 & 12, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Genus *Ceresium* NEWMAN

NEWMAN, 1842, Entomologist, I: 322 (Type: *C. raripium* NEWMAN- Philippines); THOMSON, 1864: 236; PASCOE, 1869: 536; GAHAN, 1906: 156; AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 123 MATSUSHITA, 1932, Ins. Matsum. 7: 66; GRESSITT, 1940, Philippine Jl. Sc. 72 (1/2): 51; GRESSITT, 1951: 154; DILLON et DILLON, 1952: 14; McKEOWN, 1947: 46; GRESSITT, 1956: 76, 77; GRESSITT, 1959: 102, 106

Diatomocephala BLANCHARD, 1853, Voy. Pôle Sud., Zool. 4: 266 (Type: *D. maculaticollis* BLANCHARD- Samoa)

Pneumida THOMSON, 1864, Syst. Ceramb.: 191 (Type: *P. argenteofasciata* THOMSON- Malasia)

Paraceresium MATSUSHITA, 1932: 71 (Type: *P. saipanense* MATSUSHITA- Saipan)

The genus may be one of the typical indicators of oceanic island faunae of Pacific and Indian oceans, and does not so dominant in Asian continent, and the range may correspond to my distribution belt IV (excepting African continent), additionally extends to Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti, Hawaii, Samoa, etc.

In the present region, though nine forms have been reported under the name of *Ceresium*, by MONTROUZIER, FAUVEL and HELLER, *carinatum* FAUVEL would be a synonym of *Navomorpha lineata* FABRICIUS, and *lanigerum* FAUVEL is also transferred to *Navomorpha*, and *quinquepustulatum* (MONTROUZIER) is belonged to *Araespor*. Two of the true *Ceresium* are in the present collection, and the other four previously recorded species are unknown to me at present.

1. Body robust, prothorax as long as broad, with a median longitudinal shining elevation and numerous lateral shining callosities on disc and furnished with fulvous pubescence laterally, elytra about 2.5 times as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly. Body dark brown, with fulvous pubescence. 10-17×2.7-4.5 mm. *unicolor*
- Body slender, prothorax distinctly longer than broad, with a shallow median line and several shallow small callosities at sides, elytra more than 3 times as long as the basal width, parallel-sided. Body rather pale brownish fulvous, covered with fulvous pubescence, decorated with a pair of indistinct dark small markings behind middle near suture. (7) - 10×2.1 mm. *binotatum*

Ceresium unicolor (FABRICIUS) (pl. 1, fig. 6)

Saperda unicolor FABRICIUS, 1787, Mant. Ins. I:147 (Amsterdam Isl.)

Ceresium unicolor MATSUSHITA, 1933, Tr. Sapporo N. H. Soc. 14 (2): 116 (Palau); BLAIR, 1940, B. P. Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers, 16 (6): 148 (Palau); GRESSITT, 1951, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 44: 12 (Guam, Malaita, Saipan); DILLON et DILLON, 1952, B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 206: 18 (Fiji); GRESSITT, 1956, Ins. Micronesia, 17 (2): 94; Pacific Ins. 1 (1): 106, 107 (New Britain, Tatau Isl.)

Ceresium palauense MATSUSHITA, 1932, Ins. Matsum., VI (4): 169, f. 1 (Palau); OHBAYASHI, 1941, Tenthredo, 3 (3): 223 (Saipan)

Ceresium flavipes, HELLER, 1916: 225; GRESSITT, 1951, Ann. Soc. Ent. Amer. 44: 12 (Manokwari)

Ceresium simplex, GYLLENHAL, 1817, Schönher Synon. Ins. App. I (3): 178; FAIRMAIRE, 1850, Rev. Zool: 52; FAUVEL, 1906: 48 (Many localities in New Caledonia)

Callidium (Hesperophanes) lifuanum MONTROUZIER, 1861: 276 (Royalty)

A very widely spread species in the Pacific islands.

Materials examined: 2 exs., Nouméa, N. Caledonia, October 8, 1958, Y. SHIBATA

leg., November 14, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.; 1 ex., Vao, Ile des Pins, November 11, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg., 3 exs., Amoa (attracted by light), November 19, 1958, M. OGATA, O. TSUJIMOTO and Y. SHIBATA leg.; 1 ex., Ouare, Hienghène, November 19, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Ceresium binotatum FAUVEL (pl., 1 fig. 7)

FAUVEL, 1906: 48, 51 (Between Nouméa and Bourail); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 123
lex., Koghi, October 12, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Ceresium inerme (MONTROUZIER)

Stenochorus inermis MONTROUZIER, 1857, Ann. Soc. Agr. Lyon, VII:57 (Woodlark Isl.)

Diatomocephala inermis, MONTROUZIER, 1861: 298 (Lifu)

Ceresium inerme, AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 124; GRESSITT, 1959: 113

Ceresium obscurum FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906: 48, 50 (N. Caledonia); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 124

Ceresium vulneratum FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906: 48, 50 (Nouméa, Coulee Boulari); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 125

Ceresium nitidicolle FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906:48, 50 (Yahoué); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 124

Obrini

1. Prothorax rounded, not tuberculate at sides 2
- Prothorax tuberculated at sides, simply convex on disc; eyes very small, almost divided into two pieces; fifth antennal joint longer than each of sixth or seventh which are equal *Spiniphra* n. g.
2. Prothorax distinctly longer than broad, arcuately expanded at sides, even and depressed on disc; palpi very long..... *Longipalpus*
- Prothorax subglobular at apical half, strongly constricted at base, finely longitudinally striate on disc (*Iphra*), or impunctate (*Wahn*), or densely punctured (*Obriomorpha*); palpi short.....* *Iphra*

Genus *Spiniphra* gen. nov.

Head exserted, broader than prothorax and as broad as elytral base, frons short,

* The genus has not been recorded from the present region, but from the surrounding regions.

strongly transverse, eyes small, coarsely faceted, almost divided in two pieces which are related by a single row of eye facets, lower lobe oblong and upper lobe narrow and small, eyes broadly separated each other on frons and on occiput. Antennae a little longer than body, slender, scape clavate posteriorly to just before apex, comparative length of each joint is: 4.5:1:3.8:4:4.8:4.5:4.5:4:3.5:2.8:3.2. Prothorax about 1.5 times as long as broad, apex broader than base (5:4), base strongly and broadly constricted and transversely rugulose, sides strongly and angulately tuberculate at middle and the tubercle sharp and nipple-shaped at the apex, disc convex, scattered with a few coarse punctures. Scutellum small, tongue-shaped. Elytra 2.5 times as long as the basal width, gradually broadened posteriorly, and separately rounded at apices, disc depressed at base and at middle, and convex at posterior half. Prosternal process dully angulate between anterior portions of pro-coxae which are contiguous and depressed. First abdominal segment twice as long as second, and shorter than the remaining segments united together. Legs short, femora strongly clavate, tibiae arcuate, tarsi shorter than tibiae, hind femora distinctly not reaching to elytral apex. Body small, strongly shining, covered with sparse, long erect hairs.

Genotype: *Spiniphra shibatai* sp. nov.

This new genus is characteristic by the very small and almost divided eyes among the known genera of the tribe. From *Iphra* PASCOE, it differs in having the smaller and almost divided eyes, different proportional antennal joints, laterally tuberculate prothorax with simply convex pronotum and different pro-coxae and prosternum, etc. From *Wahn* McKEOWN, a subgenus or synonym (in sensu lat.) of *Iphra*, it also differs in having the smaller and almost divided eyes, different proportional antennal joints, broader and shorter apical maxillary joint, and laterally tuberculate prothorax, etc.

Spiniphra shibatai sp. nov. (pl. 1, fig. 8)

Body small, slender. strongly shining, covered with long, erect fulvous hairs, sparsely on body, and rather densely on antennae and on legs.

Dark reddish brown, somewhat piceous; antennae, an inverted triangular basal and a transverse preapical markings of elytra, breast and apical three abdominal segments and legs (excepting bases of femora transparent pale yellow) reddish fulvous, and an obliquely or transverse band on middle of elytra transparent white, covered with white pubescence. Apical three antennal joints gradually and strongly darkened apically. First and second abdominal segments piceous, shining, the rests less so.

Head sparsely punctured, vertex weakly concave. Antennae finely punctured. Elytra longitudinally depressed at base between shoulders and scutellum, and obliquely

depressed at middle along apex and base of median white band, which is finely and closely punctured, disc coarsely and irregularly punctured at basal half along suture, and almost impunctate on apical half, and very narrowly margined at external margins and suture. Legs shallowly punctured on dorsal surfaces, first hind tarsal joint a little longer than second and third united together. Length, 3.6 mm. Width, 0.8 mm.

Holotype, male, Koghi, S. New Caledonia, October 12, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Differs from "*Obrium*" *translucidum* FAUVEL, in having almost impubescent body, shorter antennae, not elongate but transverse white elytral band, not finely punctured basal half of elytra and different abdomen, etc.

Genus *Longipalpus* MONTROUZIER

MONTROUZIER, 1861: 275 (Type: *L. palazyanus* MONTROUZIER - Lifu = *Obrium gynandropsidis* FAIRMAIRE); LACORDAIRE, 1869, Gen. Col. VIII: 363; GRESSITT, 1956: 97; 1959: 129, 130

Iphrobium GRESSITT, 1935, Ins. Matsum. IX (4): 150 (Type: *I. dilatipenne* GRESSITT- Loochoo); 1951, Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 44 (1): 22

Nerida McKEOWN, 1940, Rec. Austr. Mus. xx (5): 293 (Type: *N. carabiformis* McKEOWN- N. Queensland); DILLON et DILLON, 1952: 30

About fifteen species have been known from South Pacific Islands, Australia, New Guinea, New Britain, Micronesia and Loochoo, and additionally to Madagascar region, and the range corresponds to distribution belt IV (excepting Asian and African continents, and Malayan major Islands). If, as GRESSITT suggested certain *Anisogaster* appeared very closely related to *Longipalpus*, and BREUNING also suggested to need a revisional work on certain *Anisogaster* and *Idobrium*, when their actual relations will be decided, the range should probably extend to African continent.

Longipalpus gynandropsidis (FAIRMAIRE)

Obrium gynandropsidis FAIRMAIRE, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2) I, pl. II, f. 4; 1850, (2) II: 59 (Samoa); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 135

Longipalpus parazyanus MONTROUZIER, 1861: 275 (Lifu); BLAIR, 1934, Bull. B. P. Bishop Mus. 114: 275 (synonymized this with *gynandropsidis*); FAUVEL, 1906: 53 (Ile des Pins, baie de Prony, Kanala, N. Cal.)

Iphrobium gynandropsidis, GRESSITT, 1951: 21, 23

Nerida gynandropsidis, DILLON et DILLON, 1952: 31 (Fiji)

Nerida intricata McKEOWN, 1940, Rec. Austr. Mus. XX (5): 294, pl. XXXI, f. 1 (N. Queensland) (GRESSITT, 1956 suggested)

Reddish testaceous, or dull yellowish brown, infuscated between eyes, sides of pronotum, basal quarter, a common X-shaped marking and a small round marking on

elytra, antennae and legs paler. $7-7.5 \times 1.1-1.5$ mm.

Note: FAUVEL described two species of "*Obrium*" from the present region. Judging from the original descriptions, they may be not belonged to true *Obrium* and additionally two should be separated each other, at least generically.

"Obrium" translucidum FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906: 53 (Nouméa, Kanala); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 135

Dark reddish black, somewhat shining, covered with pruinose white pubescence, elytra with elongate white markings which are divided at their apices. Antennae slender, longer than body, prothorax $1 \frac{1}{3}$ times as long as broad, weakly dilated at sides, elytra distinctly broader than prothorax, and depressed. 6.5 mm.

"Obrium" laticorne FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906: 53, 54 (Baie du Prony); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 135

Reddish, elytra testaceous with four small brown markings, antennae rather broad, compressed, twice as long as body, prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowed posteriorly, elytra broader than twice of pronotal width, densely, strongly punctured, convex. 11 mm.

Navomorphini

Though this tribe was ranked at the extreme last of Cerambycinae (sensu lat.) by AURIVILLIUS (1912: 488), it may be better to transfer this tribe into "Eyes coarsely faceted group", and to put near Phlyctaenodiini and Callidiopini, as far as *Navomorpha lineata*, the type of the typical genus of the tribe, has the coarsely faceted eyes, the apically bifurcate Cu 1 of wing venation, and the laterally closed meso-coxal cavity, etc.

Genus *Navomorpha* THOMSON

THOMSON, 1860: 356 (Type: *Lamia lineata* FABRICIUS- N. Zealand); 1864: 38, 360;

BROUN, 1880: 589; AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 488; McKEOWN, 1947: 107

Head sulcate between antennal insertions, frons very short, tri-carinated, the middle carina abbreviated. Antennae smooth, slender, arriving at two thirds or to apex of elytra, scape moderate, third longer than fourth, fifth and the succeeding abbreviated. Prothorax a little longer than broad, with a shining median longitudinal callosity, constricted at apex and at base. Scutellum triangular. Elytra a little broader than prothorax at base, gradually narrowed posteriorly, depressed on disc. Femora weakly clavate, posterior pair not reaching to elytral apex, first hind tarsal joint slightly longer than second and third united together.

The range of the present genus limits to New Zealand, Australia and to New Caledonia. From the present region, *N. douei*, unique has been reported by LUCAS. In the collection, I could find two congeners, *N. lineata* and *N. lanigera* (n. comb.), the former is a New Zealand species and the latter is transferred herein from *Ceresium*.

1. Prothorax strongly shining, lacking distinct pubescent markings at sides; body blackish brown with olive tint, covered with white pubescence on head, four pairs of narrow short longitudinal vittae on the furrows of elytra, and also covered with whitish pubescence thinly on third and the succeeding antennal joints, the sides of breast and on abdomen, etc. 16×4 mm. *douei*
- Prothorax furnished with distinct pubescent markings 2
2. Elytra furnished with longitudinally alternate shining and pubescent areas, lacking a pair of black markings at the middle of disc, disc distinctly carinate; body piceous dark reddish brown covered with pale yellowish adpressed hairs. 13-19mm. *lineata*
- Elytra generally covered with pubescence, with a pair of black markings behind middle of sides; piceous brownish red, paler on elytra, antennae and on legs, covered with white adpressed hairs, denser on the sides of pronotum, breast and on abdomen. 12-15 mm. *lanigera*

Navomorpha lineata (FABRICIUS) (pl. 1, fig. 9)

Lamia lineata FABRICIUS, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 189 (New Zealand)

Navomorpha lineata, THOMSON, 1860: 356; BROUN, 1880: 590; AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 488; TILLYARD, 1926, Ins. Austr. N. Zeal.: 233, pl. 2, f. 15

Ceresium carinatum FAUVEL, 1906: 49 (Yahoué); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 123-syn. nov.

Body shining, head and prothorax somewhat infusate, piceous dark reddish brown, sparsely covered with pale yellow adpressed hairs on head excepting a smooth areas, eyes large, strongly emarginate, coarsely faceted, upper eye-lobes approach each other; prothorax longer than broad, apex narrower than base which is bisinuate, rounded at sides, disc strongly coarsely sparsely punctured and covered laterally with sparse pubescence, excepting a broad shining plane elevation at middle; scutellum triangular, pubescent; elytra moderately elongate, wider than prothorax at base, gradually narrowed posteriorly, separately rounded at apices. 16×3.8 mm.

Material examined: 1 male, Vao, Ile des Pins, November 12, 1958, M. OGATA leg. This species has not been reported from the present region. Judging from the original description of *Ceresium carinatum*, it seems to be a synonym of *N. lineata*.

Navomorpha lanigera (FAUVEL) comb. nov. (pl. 2, fig. 10)

Ceresium lanigerum FAUVEL, 1906: 48, 49 (Nouméa, Art); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 124:

HELLER, 1916: 255

Body shining, piceous brownish red, paler on elytra, antennae and on legs, sparsely covered with white adpressed hairs on head excepting smooth areas, generally on pronotal disc (denser on the sides), scutellum and on elytra, elytra furnished with a pair of small round black markings behind middle, nearly parallel-sided, rounded at apex, disc subdepressed, simple, antennae short, a little surpassing the middle of elytra, third and fourth joints subequal in length. Body surface densely punctured. Body beneath darkened, densely pubescent at the sides. 12–15 × 3.3–4 mm.

Materials examined: 1 ex., Nepoui nr. Mueo, New Caledonia, October 21, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg., 2 exs., Vao, Ile des Pins, November 11 & 12, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Navomorpha douei LUCAS

LUCAS, 1862, Ann. Soc. ent. France, (4) 2, Bull.: xxvii; LUCAS, 1863, Ann. Soc. ent. France, (4) 3: 116, pl. 2, f. 4; LACORDAIRE, 1869: 225, nota, pl. 95, f. 2; FAUVEL, 1906: 58; AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 488

Body shining, blackish brown with olivaceous tint, covered with white pubescence, forming two longitudinal white lines on head, four longitudinal short lines on the basal half of elytra, and sides of breast covered with white pubescence, apices of abdominal segments margined with fulvous. Antennae short, arriving at the middle of elytra, the basal two joints shining, the rest pubescent, elytra a little broader than prothoracic base, distinctly narrowed posteriorly, and truncate at apex, disc with four impressions, legs of moderate length. 16 × 4 mm.

Phlyctenodiini

Genus *Astetholea* BATES

BATES, 1874, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) XIV: 20 (Type: *A. pauper* BATES - N. New Zealand); BROWN, 1880: 576; AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 140

The range of the genus extends only to New Zealand and to New Caledonia.

1. Body unicolorous 2
 - Body bicolorous, pale fulvous with brownish black markings *varia*
2. Prothorax opaque, body piceous reddish brown, elytra indistinctly infusate laterally *opacicollis*
 - Prothorax shining; body black 3
3. Prothorax lacking a denticulation at the middle of sides *picea*
 - Prothorax with a denticulation at the middle of sides *denticollis*

Astetholea varia FAUVEL (pl. 2, fig. 11)

FAUVEL, 1906: 44, 45 (Nouméa); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 140

Body pale fulvous, eyes black, frons, tempora, sides of prothorax, large parts of the lateral sides of elytra, upperside and apex of antennal scape, and apices of antennal joints and apical portions of femora brownish black, sparsely furnished with fulvous pubescence. Legs paler.

Head (incl. well developed eyes) a little broader than prothorax, exserted, broad and plane between antennal insertions, with a narrow median longitudinal furrow, and gradually narrowed behind eyes; frons broader than high, nearly vertical, vertex concave, narrowed between the upper lobes of eyes, eyes large, weakly emarginate, coarsely faceted. Antennae slender, longer than body, sparsely furnished with hairs beneath, comparative length of each joint is: $-5.5:0.6:4.5:5.5:6:5:5:4:3.8:3:3$. Apical joint of maxillary palpus elongate and slender, weakly broadened apically, obliquely truncate at the apex. Prothorax 1.25 times as broad as long, apex a little broader than base, strongly roundly prominent at sides with a minute nipple-like tubercle at the middle, disc weakly convex, shallowly uneven. Head and prothorax almost impunctate, antennal scape finely punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra distinctly broader than prothorax, 2.9 times as long as the basal width, weakly broadened posteriorly, extreme base narrowed, shoulders dully produced forward, each apex separately rounded, disc subdepressed, finely, irregularly punctured excepting three pairs of impunctate longitudinal lines, the punctures becoming finer and obsolete to apex. Pro- and mesocoxae contiguous and depressed, procoxal cavity broadly open posteriorly and strongly angulate externally, prosternal process not prolonged posteriorly, only dully angulate, mesocoxal cavity open externally to epimeron, mesosternal process very narrow. Legs moderately short, femora clavate, hind pair not reaching to elytral apex, tibiae depressed, first hind tarsal joint distinctly longer than the following two joints united together. 10×2.5 mm.

Material examined: 1 ex., Koghis, New Caledonia, October 12, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Astetholea opacicollis FAUVEL (pl. 2, fig. 12)

FAUVEL, 1906: 44, 45 (Ile des Pins, baie du Prony, Nouméa, Thio, Kanala); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 140

Body entirely piceous reddish brown, elytra paler, indistinctly infusate laterally, mouth parts, palpus, antennae and legs paler, head and prothorax opaque, elytra shining. Head with a fine but distinct median longitudinal furrow from apex of frons to occiput, head and prothorax almost impunctate, elytra finely punctured excepting three impunctate longitudinal lines on disc. 8.5×2 mm.

Materials examined: 3 exs., Koghi, New Caledonia, October 11 & 12, 1958, Y.

SHIBATA leg.; 2 exs., Mines Oubliée nr. Poya, October 20 & 22, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.; 1 ex., Kuto, Ile des Pins, November 12, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Astetholea denticollis FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906: 44, 45 (Paita); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 140

Allied to *picea* (MONTROUZIER), but it differs from the latter in having robuster and shorter antennae with shorter third and fourth joints, laterally tuberculate prothorax, densely punctured elytra, and paler legs, etc. 10 mm.

Astetholea picea (MONTROUZIER)

Callidium piceum MONTROUZIER, 1861: 277 (Ile d'Art)

Astetholea picea, FAUVEL, 1906: 44, 45 (Ile des Pins, baie du Prony, Ourail); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 140

Black, shining, prothorax broader than long, depressed, elytra depressed, antennae longer than body, somewhat paler, elytra finely rugulose, parallel-sided, rounded at apex. 11 mm.

(Tribe uncertain)

Genus *Fauveliella* gen. nov.

Body stout, depressed; head small, narrowed anteriorly, frons very short, vertical and transverse, vertex weakly concave, occiput shallowly convex, narrowed anteriorly by the proximity of upper eye lobes, genae and temples almost lacking by large eyes; eyes coarsely faceted, strongly emarginate, separated into a large oblong under- and a small transverse upper lobes; terminal joint of maxillary palpus short, broadened apically and truncate at apex. Antennae slender, more than twice as long as body in male, scape short, gradually broadened apically, a little shorter than fourth, third distinctly longer than fourth and nearly equal in length to fifth, fifth a little shorter than each of sixth and seventh, seventh and the succeeding joints decreasing in length. Prothorax transverse, strongly and acutely tuberculate at middle of sides, the apex of tubercles sharply point, obliquely bending backward, apex as broad as base, sides strongly arcuately narrowed anteriorly and suddenly, nearly obliquely so posteriorly, disc curving inwardly constricted behind apex, dully bituberculate at middle, and rather broadly constricted before base, with a longitudinal impression at middle between both constrictions. Scutellum triangular. Elytra a little broader than prothorax, 2.2 times as long as the basal width, shoulders a little expanded, sides weakly and strightly narrowed posteriorly, apex broadly rounded, with a minute, sharp sutural spine each; disc strongly uneven. Prosternal process narrow, sharply

produced behind, margined and elevated at sides and declivous between pro-coxae, the cavity strongly angulate externally and open behind; mesosternum prolonged ahead, bi-emarginate at apex, semiembracing procoxae, and the process triangularly emarginate behind, mesocoxal cavity closed externally to epimeron. Legs very long and slender, femora long, gradually and weakly clavate, tibiae slender and straight, tarsi rather short, first hind tarsal joint distinctly longer than second and third united together. Wing venation: Cu 1 simple to apex.

Genotype: *Polyacanthia tigrina* FAUVEL.

It is seemed, the present new genus is an extraordinary one among rather primitive Cerambycine group, having coarsely faceted eyes. The peculiar structure of prolonged mesosternum may lead it near Piesarthrini. The structures of prothorax and head may put it in Phlyctaenodiini. It seems to me the new genus has no suitable tribe in which must be ranked at present. The generic name is dedicated to Monsieur FAUVEL, who greatly contributed to the knowledge of insect-fauna of New Caledonia region.

Fauveliella tigrina (FAUVEL) (pl. 2, fig. 13)

Polyacanthia tigrina FAUVEL, 1906: 90 (Ile des Pins, baie du Prony, Nouméa, ile Nou, Tonghoué); AURIVILLIUS, 1921, Col. Cat. 73: 242 (Verolini, Lamiinae); BREUNING, 1951: 20 (indicated this must belong to Cerambycinae)

Body largely dark brown, elytra pale olive, densely and finely covered with gray pubescence, intermixed with pale cinnabar brown pubescence on elytra, scattered with small black granules densely on pronotum and partly on elytra. Head impubescent in front, finely and irregularly punctured, antennae reddish anteriorly, sparsely covered with gray pubescence, scape asperate. Prothorax with two oblong shiny black callosities before base on disc. Scutellum almost impubescent, brown at apical half. Elytra furnished with two pairs of arcuate shiny black bands, at middle and before apex on disc, disc concave at basal one third, remaining a common rhomboidal convexity, and obliquely and rather broadly bi-depressed, separated by a narrow oblique carinae. Gula and middle of prosternum piceous, abdomen reddish, breast densely pubescent, with a pair of impubescent transverse reddish portions at posterior half of metasterna, body beneath finely and rather closely punctured, excepting transversely rugulose apical portion of prosternum. Legs annulated with black, at apex and preapical portions of femora and apex of tibiae.

Length, 15 (13-25)mm. Width, 5mm. Material examined: 1 male, Koghi, October 11, 1958, Y. TSUTSUI leg.

Piesarthrini

The present tribe contains two genera in this region, and the range of the tribe limits to Australian region including New Guinea, scarcely overlapping to New Caledonia and to Celebes.

1. Mesosternal process horizontally plane, vertical and bifurcate at apex (emarginate at apex); antennae slightly robust, scarcely haired at their bases, a little surpassing the middle of elytra..... *Heterolepis*
- Mesosternal process lamellate, inclined posteriorly; antennae more or less robust, serrate in both sexes, longer than body..... *Coptopterus*

Genus *Coptopterus* HOPE

Strongylurus HOPE, 1834, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, I: 107 (Type: *Stenocorus scutellatus* HOPE- New Holland)

Coptopterus HOPE, 1834; 107 (Type: *S. cretifer* HOPE- Swan River, W. Australia);

McKEOWN, 1940, Rec. Austr. Mus. xx (5): 302; 1947: 58; GRESSITT, 1959: 140, 141

Isalium PASCOE, 1863, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3) I: 549 (Type: *S. scutellatus* HOPE- Victoria)

The range of this genus extends from Australia to New Guinea, additionally to New Caledonia.

1. Large, convex, reddish; head and prothorax densely covered with yellow pubescence, elytra shining; head between antennal insertions tri-sulcate, prothorax strongly rugulose with a shining callosity, sides rounded, elytra elongate, each elytron bidentate at apex. 29 mm..... *spinosus*
- Short, piceous; head between antennal insertions not tri-sulcate, prothorax shallowly tri-tuberculate on disc, elytra short, each elytron unidentate at apex. 20mm. *unidens*

Coptopterus spinosus (FAUVEL)

Strongylurus spinosus FAUVEL, 1906: 55 (Dumbéa, Tonghoué); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 146

Coptopterus unidens (FAUVEL)

Strongylurus unidens FAUVEL, 1906: 55, 56 (Ile de Pins, Thio); AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 146

Genus *Heterolepis* LACORDAIRE

LACORDAIRE, 1869, Gen. Col. VIII: 381. (Type: *H. tmesisternoides* LACORDAIRE -N. Caledonia)

Monotypic and endemic.

Heterolepis tmesisternoides LACORDAIRE

LACORDAIRE, 1869: 381, nota 1; PASCOE, 1869, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3) III: 548; FAUVEL, 1906: 55; AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 144

Large and beautiful species, body elongate, black covered with whitish scale like pubescence, head short in front, genae elongate, prothorax as long as broad, concave on disc, sides nearly parallel, elytra broader than prothorax at base, elongate, parallel, with a pair of denticulations at apices. 30mm.

Rhagiomorphini

Genus *Tsutsuia* gen. nov.

Delicate, and extraordinarily shaped cerambycid. Head gradually narrowed behind eyes, forming distinct, weakly arcuate temples, narrow but rather plane between antennal insertions, coarsely and closely punctured throughout with a fine median longitudinal furrow; frons strongly inclined, broader than long (4:3), gena elongately prolonged, as long as eye-diameter, eyes oblong, rather small (these should correspond under eye lobes, and upper lobes may completely be reduced), antennal scape the longest, abruptly clavate at apical one third, 1.7 times as long as third and fifth, respectively, third a little longer than fourth, fifth distinctly longer than sixth, sixth and the succeeding gradually abbreviated, eleventh slender, five times as long as its width. Maxillary palpus elongate, slender, obliquely truncate and somewhat depressed at apex. Prothorax distinctly longer than broad (7:4), strongly stragulate between apex and middle, strongly and sharply tuberculate at sides behind the stragulation, and almost parallel-sided at basal one third, and additionally weakly constricted before base, disc distinctly transversely rugulose, and the rugae confluent and finer at apical portion than the rest. Stridulatory plate on mesonotum divided by a fine median line. Scutellum triangular. Elytra distinctly broader than pronotal base, 2.5 times as long as the basal width, weakly narrowed at middle and broadened posteriorly, and dully truncate at apex, separately. Pro-coxae conically prominent, contiguous, prosternal process sharply angulate at anterior and posterior halves of the coxae. Legs very long and slender, femora pedunculate and clavate, hind pair distinctly surpassing elytral apex, tibiae slightly arcuate, first hind tarsal joint distinctly longer than second and third united together.

Genotype: *Tsutsuia elegans* sp. nov.

This new genus is closely allied to *Tritocosmia* NEWMAN from Australia, but it is

fairly separated from the latter, in having plane vertex, simply rounded eyes (instead of divided), elongate apical antennal joints (very abbreviated tenth and eleventh) and slender terminal joint of maxillary palpus (very strongly broadened), etc. It is also allied to *Rhagiomorpha* NEWMAN, but it is distinguished from the latter in having plane vertex, rounded eyes, shorter third antennal joint, etc. And also it differs from *Tropocalymma* THOMSON in having not emarginate eyes, longer antennae, sharply tuberculate prothorax, and depressed elytra, etc.

Tsutsuia elegans sp. nov. (pl. 2, fig. 14)

Yellowish brown, shining, very sparsely furnished with pale yellow pubescence; eyes, apices of mandibles, terminal joints of maxillary palpi and eleventh antennal joints blackish, elytra opaque furnished with a pair of large triangular blackish markings at base, and largely black at the posterior half, almost impunctate on disc, breast shallowly somewhat rugulose punctured, abdomen largely black, strongly shining, (excepting extreme base of first and apex of fifth segments), impunctate. Length, 6 mm., width, 1.3 mm.

Holotype, male, Koghi, October 11. 1958, Y. TSUTSUI leg.

Tillomorphi

Genus *Falsohomaemota* gen. nov.

A curious ant-like genus. Head rather small, subvertical in front, narrower than prothorax, frons transverse, vertex rather broad, plane, eyes finely faceted, strongly emarginate, upper lobe small and lower lobe large, obliquely elongate. Antennae distinctly shorter than body, inserted in the emarginations of eyes, scape weakly clavate, shorter than third and longer than fourth, fourth and the succeeding gradually abbreviated. Terminal maxillary palpus oblong, truncate at apex. Prothorax distinctly longer than broad, broadly constricted, weakly at apex and very strongly at base, apex distinctly broader than base, sides simply arcuately rounded-prominent, disc convex, separated from prosternum by a lateral rather broad, shining costa. Scutellum minute, very narrowly triangular, concave. Elytra slightly broader than pronotal base at the extreme base, distinctly constricted before middle, then strongly semiglobular to apex, apex separately and dully rounded at apex; disc dully bi-tuberculate behind base. Prosternal process narrowed between globular pro-coxae, and the

In the present collection, *Palaeocallidium rufipenne* (MOTSCHULSKY) (one female) was found at Port Tomo, New Caledonia in S. S. Nagasaki-maru on October 5, 1958. The Japanese cerambycid chiefly attacking to *Cryptomeria japonica* was carried by transportation from Japan to New Calcedonia.

cavity closed behind and rounded externally. Mesosternum convex, deeply longitudinally sulcate at basal two-thirds of middle, the process rather broad and decrivous behind between grobular meso-coxae, and narrowly and obsoletely truncate at end, the coxal cavity closed externally. Metasternum strongly strangulate behind. First abdominal segment longer than the others, fifth trigonally concave at middle. Legs moderately long, femora clavate and curved, tibiae arcuate, first hind tarsal joint longer than second and third united together.

Genotype: *Falshomaemota novaecaledonica* sp. nov.

This new genus is closely allied to *Homaemota* PASCOE (1865) from Australia and Tasmania, it differs from the latter in having distinctly shorter antennae, strongly rugulose-punctate body, etc. Differs from *Ochyra* PASCOE from Australia and Tasmania, in having plane vertex, shorter and different proportional antennal joints, laterally untuberculate prothorax, etc. Though it is also, at first glance, allied to some Pseudocephaline (*Cyclocranium* POLL, *Pseudocephalus* NEWMAN, *Formicomimus* AURIVILLIUS, etc.) and Apheneopine (*Apheneope* PASCOE, *Zoedia* PASCOE) genera, *Falshomaemota* gen. nov. differs from them in having untuberculate prothorax and rounded, not angulate pro-coxae, etc.

Falshomaemota novaecaledonica sp. nov. (pl. 2, fig. 15)

Black, sparsely furnished with black erect hairs on dorsal surface; antennal scape and legs dark brown, second and the succeeding antennal joints (excepting paler fourth), metasternum and tarsi reddish brown, and apices of tibiae reddish.

Head finely rugulose, prothorax coarsely and partly striately rugulose on disc, finely and transversely rugulose at apex, and moderately longitudinally rugulose at base, elytra shining at basal and apical portions, furnished with a pair of narrow latero-premedian ivory white bands which covered with white pubescence, and thinly covered with whitish pubescence, forming two broad transverse bands at posterior portion, disc densely granulate-rugulose on basal haf, almost impunctate on posterior half which is shallowly impressed with certain longitudinal lines. Breast rugulosely punctate, abdomen punctured, shiny. Legs finely punctured with rather dense white pubescence.

Length, 6.5 mm. Width, 1.3 mm.

Holotype, male, allotype, female, 19 paratypes, Koghi, Oct. 9~12, 1958, Y. SHIBATA and Y. TSUTSUI leg., 1 paratype, Vao, Ile des Pins, Nov. 12, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

During the present expedition trip, Mr. SHIBATA observed this cerambycid beetle was rapidly walking on dead branches, usually accompanying with ants and one

species of Clerid beetle, having slender narrow black body with a similar white transverse band on elytra.

Glaucytni

The tribe has been represented by the certain genera chiefly from N. Australia, Pacific Islands, Malay Archipelago, Ceylon and Madagascar and its adjacent islands. The range corresponds to distribution belt IV. excepting African and Asian continents.

Genus *Glaucytes* THOMSON

THOMSON, 1858, Archiv. Ent. I: 423 (Type: *Cerambyx scriptus* FABRICIUS, 1798 = *C. interrupta* OLIVIER, 1795- Mauritius) (Tmesisternitae in Lam.); 1860: 351, 356; 1864: 37, 360; PASCOE, 1867, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3) III: 440, foot note, 650 (Cerambycinae); LACORDAIRE, 1869; Gen. Col. IX: 119; DILLON et DILLON, 1952: 34; GRESSITT, 1953, Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. XV (1): 195; 1956: 109; 1959: 85, 169

Head inclined anteriorly, eyes prominent, finely faceted, more or less approximate above, antennae slender, about 1.5 times as long as body in male, shorter than body in female, scape distinctly broadened apically, third about twice as long as fourth, prothorax narrowed anteriorly, arcuate and unarmed at sides, elytra distinctly broader than pronotal base, narrowed posteriorly, and usually truncate at apex, and the angles prominent, prosternal process narrow and slightly broadened posteriorly, mesosternal process with a distinct tubercle at the middle of base, legs slender, femora clavate, and tarsal claws divaricate.

Subgenus *Novaeglaucytes* subgen. nov.

Subgenotype: *Glaucytes albocincta* CHEVROLAT

The present new subgenus is characterized by the longest fifth, and longer third antennal joints which the latter more than twice as long as fourth, and the rounded elytral apex. etc.

Glaucytes (Novaeglaucytes) albocincta (CHEVROLAT) (pl. 2, fig. 16)

Navomorpha albocincta CHEVROLAT, 1858, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2) X: 82 (N. Caledonia)

Glaucytes albocincta, THOMSON, 1858, Archiv. Ent. I: 415; AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 436; GRESSITT, 1953: 199

Glaucytes Balladi MONTROUZIER, 1861: 294 (Art; Lifu)

Leptocera albocincta, FAUVEL, 1906; 58 (Ile des Pins, baie du Prony, Kanala, Yahoué)

Black, shining, head and prothorax with metallic greenish tint, head closely punctured, with a median longitudinal furrow, frons impressed by an arcuate line vertex weakly concave, covered with sparse fulvous hairs. Prothorax finely and shallowly punctured, densely margined with yellowish pubescence along base, scutellum covered with yellowish pubescence, elytra coarsely and rather closely punctured, the punctures gradually shallower and finer to apex, disc with two transverse yellowish bands and with narrow sutural preapical fasciae. Breast covered with pale yellowish pubescence, abdomen impunctate, shining, covered with pale yellowish pubescence at sides. Legs shining with slight violet tint, densely covered with whitish pubescence on tarsi, sparsely on tibiae. 11×3 mm.

Material examined: 1 female, Koghi, October 11, 1958, Y. TSUTSUI leg.

Spintheriini

The tribe contains two genera, one from New Caledonia and Loyalty, and another from Australia.

Genus *Spintheria* THOMSON

THOMSON, 1860: 357 (Type: *Tmesisternus gratiosa* PASCOE. N. Caledonia); 1864: 38, 360; LACORDAIRE, 1869, Gen. Col. IX: 220; AURIVILLIUS, 1912: 487
Monotypic and endemic.

Spintheria gratiosa (PASCOE)

Tmesisternus gratiosa PASCOE, 1857, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (2) IV: 99 (Ile des Pins)

Spintheria gratiosa, THOMSON, 1860: 357; LACORDAIRE, 1869: 220, pl. 95, f. 4, FAUVEL, 1906: 59 (Ile des Pins, Nouméa, baie du sud, Tonghoué, Paita, Bourail, Kanala)

Tmesisternus Douei MONTROUZIER, 1861: 295 (Lifou) (*Spintheria*)

Elongate-elliptical, black with metallic tint, antennae brownish, prothorax margined with white pubescence at apex and base, and additionally at sides, scutellum with oblong white marking, elytra furnished with three transverse bands, body beneath black, blue metallic covered with white pubescence at sides. Legs brownish. Head prolonged, frons declivous, eyes emarginate, antennae longer than body (♂), scape subelongate, third longer than fourth, fifth also longer than fourth, sixth longer than fifth, sixth to ninth subequal, eleventh longer than (♂), and equal in length to (♀) tenth, prothorax trapezoidal, unarmed at sides, scutellum elongate, elytra weakly depressed, narrowed posteriorly, bi-dentate at each apex, mesosternum prolonged

ahead, setting in the excavation of prosternal process, procoxae rounded, but angulate externally. Legs rather robust, femora elongate, clavate, hind femora ($\hat{\sigma}$) arriving at elytral apex, anterior tarsi dilated, tarsi short. 13-18 $\times$ 4-6 mm.

Lamiinae

According to the new arrangement of tribes in Lamiinae by BREUNING (1950), many tribes were combined with certain tribes under six large groups. Additionally he (1958) changed Desmiphorini into Acanthocinini (s. lat.) in his work. In the following synopsis, I wish to make key tentatively in the intermediate way.

1. Metathorax strongly abbreviated, antennal scape without a cicatrix, tarsal claws divaricate, meso-coxal cavity closed externally, hind wings almost reduced Parmenini
- Metathorax in normal length or weakly abbreviated 2
2. Pro- and mesosternal processes broad and plane 3
- Pro- and mesosternal processes narrow and arcuate 6
3. Metathorax weakly abbreviated 4
- Metathorax in normal length 5
4. Meso-coxal cavity closed externally, antennae nearly as long as body, frons large, reflexed, somewhat convex, mouth parts small, eyes strongly emarginate or subdivided, the upper and lower eye lobes broadly separated each other, elytra with or without basal discal tubercles, hind wings well developed, middle tibiae dilated preapically, pro-coxal cavity large, rounded, closed behind Cyrtinini
- Meso-coxal cavity open externally, antennae longer than body, the upper eye lobes reduced, lower lobes minute, rounded, head not retracted. antennal scape and femora relatively robust, middle tibiae simple Neohippopsini
5. Pro- and mesosternal processes vertically truncate at their ends, the former lamellately produced at middle and uneven, the latter truncate at middle, prothorax uni- or bituberculate at sides, body more or less broad, elliptical Tmesisternini
- Pro- and mesosternal processes very broad and plane, not lamellately produced at their ends, prothorax rounded at sides, lacking lateral tubercles, body more or less cylindrical and convex Enicodini
6. Terminal joint of maxillary palpus broadened at apex 7
- Terminal joint of maxillary palpus pointed at apex 8
7. Tarsal claws simple, meso-coxal cavity closed externally, prosternal process elongate and narrow, eyes emarginate, head and prothorax elongate, elytra distinctly broader than prothorax Amphoecini
- Tarsal claws weakly appendiculate, meso-coxal cavity open externally, prosternal

- process very long, with a minute tubercle, higher than the coxae and angulate between them, head elongate, eyes subdivided, elytra a little broader than prothorax Heliolini
8. Antennal scape with a true cicatrix, pro-coxal cavity closed behind, tarsal claws divaricate, meso-coxal cavity open externally, body elongate, antennae more or less slender and long Agniini
- Antennal scape lacking a true cicatrix 9
9. Tarsal claws divaricate, middle tibia with a preapical furrow or groove Desmiphorini (s. lat.) BREUNING, 1950 : Acanthocinini (s. lat.) BREUNING, 1958
..... Acanthoderini, Acanthocinini, Zygocerini, Verolini, Ancitini, etc.
- Tarsal claws divergent 10
10. Meso-coxal cavity open externally, middle tibia lacking preapical furrow or groove Pteropliini (s. lat.) BREUNING, 1950 Nipponini
- Meso-coxal cavity closed externally, middle tibia with a preapical furrow or groove Apomecynini (s. lat.) BREUNING, 1950 Ptericoptini

Parmenini

1. Eyes almost divided in two pieces, body very elongate, furnished with long hairs, antennae slender, ciliate beneath, scape long, shorter than fourth, eyes coarsely faceted, lower eye lobes transverse, frons distinctly broader than long, prothorax distinctly longer than broad, cylindrical, arcuately expanded at sides, apex and base, broadly narrowed, elytra very elongate, as broad as prothorax at base, strongly broadened posteriorly and rounded at apex, disc only punctured at basal portion, with a basal tubercle, hind wings reduced, legs elongate, femora pedunculate *Tricondyloides*
- Eyes emarginate, not divided 2
2. Prothorax lacking a lateral spine or a tubercle 3
- Prothorax with a lateral spine or a tubercle 4
3. Elytra with a minute spine at shoulder, body elongate (incl. antennal scape) furnished with long hairs, antennae weakly stout, distinctly shorter than body, scape short, 1.5 times as long as third, which is three times as long as fourth, and each of the followings, eyes coarsely faceted, frons broad, head and prothorax densely and rugulosely punctured, prothorax large, convex, broader than long, strongly rounded at sides, elytra ovoid, strongly convex, as broad as prothorax at base, rounded at apex, disc finely punctured at base and at sides (5 mm.) *Rugosocleptes*
- Elytra lacking a minute humeral spine, body oval, (incl. antennae) furnished with

- long hairs, antennae distinctly shorter than body, third shorter than scape, twice as long as fourth, eyes coarsely faceted, strongly emarginate, head and prothorax densely and very finely punctured, elytra globular, strongly convex, rounded at sides and at apex, disc very sparsely and finely punctured at apical half (2.5mm.)
..... *Somatidia*, subgenus *Microsoma*
4. Fifth to eleventh antennal joints strongly abbreviated, the total length of fifth to eleventh shorter than the total one of scape to fourth, mesosternal process with a small tubercle at middle, body oval, antennae not arriving at middle of elytra, not ciliate beneath, third twice as long as scape, 1.5 times as long as fourth, tenth and eleventh weakly enlarged, eyes small, coarsely faceted, strongly emarginate, frons large, plane, and retracted, prothorax globular, as long as broad, bisinuate at base, arcuate at sides, elytra ovoid, strongly convex, broader than prothorax, narrowed at base, rounded at apex, mesosternal process with a small tubercle at middle..... *Somatocleptes*
- Fifth to eleventh antennal joints not so strongly abbreviated, the total length of fifth to eleventh longer than the total one of scape to fourth, mesosternal process without a tubercle 5
5. Elytra distinctly depressed behind base, body very elongate, antennae slender. ciliate beneath, scape moderately long, third a little longer than fourth, distinctly longer than scape, eyes coarsely faceted, strongly emarginate, frons broader than long, head with a median longitudinal furrow, prothorax distinctly longer than broad, cylindrical, elytra very elongate, broader than prothorax, rounded at apex, convex at middle..... *Coresthetopsis*
- Elytra not depressed behind base, body elongate oval, antennae slender, arriving at middle of elytra, not ciliate beneath, third distinctly longer than fourth and scape, head retracted, was covered by anterior extension of prothorax, prothorax very large, globular, weakly rounded and with a minute tubercle at side, elytra elongate, convex, forming a transverse tubercle at middle, and apical portion strongly inclined, apex subtruncate with a minute spine..... *Macrocleptes*

Genus *Somatidia* THOMSON

THOMSON, 1864 : 39 (Type : *Promenia antarctica* WHITE- N. Zealand); BATES, 1874, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) XIV : 123; BROWN, 1880 : 600; BREUNING, 1950, Longicornia, I : 30, 31, 771

About 50 species in 10 subgenera have been known from New Zealand, S. E. Australia, Lord Howe Isl., Chatham Isl. and New Caledonia.

Subgenus *Microsoma* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1951: 2 (Type: *Somatidia fauveli* BREUNING- N. C.)

Monotypic and endemic. Closely allied to *Somatidia (Ptinosoma)* from New Zealand and Chatham Isl.

Somatidia (Microsoma) fauveli BREUNING

Microcleptes ptinoides FAUVEL, 1906: 68, 69 (Thio, N.C.) (nec BATES)

Somatidia (Microsoma) fauveli, BREUNING, 1951:1 (n. n.)

Head and prothorax black, dull, the remainings reddish, the apical portions of tibiae and tarsi pale yellow, fifth antennal joint, apical two-thirds of fourth, apical half of third dark brown, sixth to seventh pale yellow, ninth to eleventh black. $2.5 \times 1 \frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Genus *Rugosocleptes* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1951: 3

Monotypic and endemic. Closely allied to *Somatidia (Ptinosoma)*.

Rugosocleptes rugicollis (FAUVEL)

Microcleptes rugicollis FAUVEL, 1906: 68, 69 (Ile des Pins)

Rugosocleptes rugicollis, BREUNING, 1951: 3

Black, furnished with brown pubescence having golden tint, elytra with impubescent transverse broad band before middle, antennae reddish. 5 mm.

Genus *Coresthetopsis* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1940, Folia Zool. Hydrobiol. X: 120 (Type: *Tricondyloides arachne* FAUVEL- N.C.): 1950: 31, 96

Two species have been known, and are found in the present collection from N. Caledonia. Endemic.

1. Antennal scape not distinctly stouter than the following joints, antennae twice as long as body, body slender (4.5×1 mm.). Reddish, antennal scape, palpus and legs yellowish, covered with fine yellowish pubescence, elytra furnished with some longitudinal irregular golden brown pubescent stripes and with a round whitish yellow spot at middle of disc, bases of tibiae, apical portions of posterior tibiae, and apices of third and fourth and apical portions of seventh to eleventh antennal joints brownish. *arachne*
- Antennal scape distinctly stouter than the following joints, antennae $1 \frac{1}{3}$ times as long as body, body broader than the preceding species (4×1.3 mm.). Reddish

brown, scape, palpus and legs yellowish, colourations of body similar to the former
 *proxima*

Coresthetopsis arachne (FAUVEL) (pl. 2, fig. 17)

Tricondyloides arachne FAUVEL, 1906: 63 (Noumea)

Coresthetopsis arachne, BREUNING, 1940: 120; 1950: 31, 97

Materials examined: 4 exs., Vao, Ile des Pins, Nov. 11, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Coresthetopsis proxima BREUNING (pl. 2, fig. 18)

BREUNING, 1940: 121 (Iguambi): 1950: 31, 97

Material examined: 1 ex., Poya, N.C., October 22, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Genus *Tricondyloides* MONTROUZIER

MONTROUZIER, 1861: 270 (Type: *T. armatus* MONTROUZIER- Ile d'Art); BREUNING, 1950: 29, 102

Seven species have been described from N. C. Endemic. Isolated from other genera in the present tribe.

1. Elytra lacking a discal spine at base, antennae twice as long as body, scape equal to third, pronotum scarcely punctured at middle, elytra broadest behind the middle. Colouration allied to *armatus*. $4.5 \times 13/4$ mm. *inermis*
 - Elytra with a discal spine at base 2
2. Third antennal joint distinctly shorter than fifth, body reddish, with yellow pubescence, frons finely punctured and not striate, prothorax with some transverse short ridges at the middle, basal quarter of elytra punctured, lacking brush-like hairs behind the middle *caledonicus*
 - Third antennal joint as long as fifth 3
3. Elytra punctured at basal half, with brush-like hairs behind the middle, prothorax very finely punctured at middle. Dark brown, head, prothorax and scutellum covered with golden yellow pubescence, elytra covered with yellowish gray pubescence, brownish at the middle of suture, disc with a postmedian golden yellow transverse band. 11×2.5 mm. *elongatus*
 - Elytra punctured at basal quarter, distinctly haired behind middle 4
4. Third antennal joint longer than scape, pronotum finely punctured at the middle, without transverse ridges, elytra with a black preapical marking at disc, scattered with many minute dark brown spots. 6×1.5 mm. *breviscapus*
 - Third antennal joint shorter than scape 5
5. Frons with a strong transverse impression, antennae $1 \frac{3}{4}$ times as long as body, lower eye lobe distinctly shorter than gena below it, middle portion of pronotum

- densely, coarsely and transversely plicate *rugifrons*
- Frons with a weak transverse impression 6
6. Basal half of elytra with yellow pubescence, lacking a preapical transverse yellow band. Allied to *armatus*. *persimilis*
- Basal half of elytra with brown pubescence, with a premedian yellow band, head, pronotum and scutellum dark brown, with fine yellow pubescence *armatus*

Tricondyloides armatus MONTROUZIER

MONTROUZIER, 1861: 271 (Ile d' Pin); FAUVEL, 1906: 63 (Nouméa); BREUNING, 1951: 4
Tricondyloides armatoides BREUNING, 1940, Folia Zool. Hydrobiol. X: 123 (Plaine des Lacs); BREUNING, 1950: 40, 103

Tricondyloides rugifrons BREUNING

Tricondyloides armatus BREUNING (nec MONTROUZIER), 1950: 40, 103
 BREUNING, 1951: 4

Tricondyloides persimilis BREUNING

BREUNING, 1939, Festchr. Embrik Strand, V:155 (Mt. Arago); 1950: 40, 104

Tricondyloides breviscapus BREUNING

BREUNING, 1939: 155 (New Caledonia); 1950: 40, 104

Tricondyloides elongatus BREUNING

BREUNING, 1939: 155 (Plaine des Lacs); 1950: 40, 105

Tricondyloides inermis BREUNING

BREUNING, 1939: 155 (New Caledonia); 1950: 40, 105

Tricondyloides caledonicus BREUNING

BREUNING, 1947, Arkiv f. Zoologi, XXXIX A, 6: 4 (Baie du Prony); 1950: 40, 105

Genus *Somatocleptes* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1947, Arkiv f. Zool., XXXIX A, 6: 3 (Type: *Microcleptes apicicornis* FAUVEL- N.C.); 1950: 40, 105

Two species have been known from N.C. Endemic.

1. Antennae black, with tenth and eleventh joints yellow, body black, furnished with light reddish brown pubescence, elytral disc with three indistinct dark reddish brown markings. 6 × 2.7 mm. *apicicornis*
- Antennae entirely black, the rest is closely allied to the former *ovalis*

Somatocleptes apicicornis (FAUVEL)*Microcleptes apicicornis* FAUVEL, 1906: 68 (Nouméa, baie du Prony)*Somatocleptes apicicornis*, BREUNING, 1947: 3; 1950: 40, 106*Somatocleptes ovalis* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1947: 3 (N.C.); 1950: 40, 107

Genus *Macrocleptes* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1947: 2; 1950: 31, 107

Monotypic and endemic.

Macrocleptes caledonicus BREUNING

BREUNING, 1947: 2 (baie du Prony); 1950: 108

Black, with uniform light reddish brown pubescence; elytra with some short longitudinal series of tubercles on disc. 15×7 mm.

Agniini

According to the revision of BREUNING (1943-45), the tribe contained about 175 genera from almost all the world. Many additional genera have hitherto been described. In the present region, unique genus has been known.

Genus *Cypriola* THOMSON

THOMSON, 1864, Syst. Ceramb.: 16 (Type: *C. acanthocinoides* THOMSON- E. India);
BREUNING, 1944, Novit. Entom. Suppl. 3, Ser. 2: 512; 1949, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci.
nat. Belg. XXV (38): 5

Dihammus THOMSON, 1864: 80 (Type: *Monochamus australis* BOISDUBAL- New
Mackelenberg)

Neanthes PASCOE, 1878, Ann. Mag. N.H. (5) II: 372 (Type: *Monochamus curialis*
PASCOE- N. China)

Haplohamus BATES, 1884, JI. Linn. Soc. London Zool. XVIII: 239 (Type: *Monoha-*
mus luxuriosus BATES- Japan)

Astynoscelis PIC, 1905, Mat. Longic. V, 1: 8 (Type: *A. longicornis* PIC- Manchuria)

Niphohammus MATSUSHITA, 1932, Ins. Matsum. VI: 170 (Type: *N. korolensis*
MATSUSHITA- Micronesia)

Saitoa MATSUSHITA, 1937, Kontyu, XI: 104 (Type: *S. teneburosa* MATSUSHITA- Corea)
BREUNING (1944) revised the genus and counted about 170 congeners in this genus

chiefly from distribution belt IV (eastern half). But many species have been newly described since the revision was published. Unique species is known from the present region.

Cyriola artensis (MONTROUZIER)

Monochamus artensis MONTROUZIER, 1861: 273 (Ile Art)

Dihammus spinipennis GAHAN, 1888, Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) 1: 275 (Lifou)

Monochamus loyaltianus HELLER, 1916, Käfer N. Caled.: 297 (Loyalty)

Dihammus altensis, BREUNING, 1944, Nov. Ent. Suppl. 3, Ser. 2: 494

Elongate, antennae twice (♀) or three times (♂) as long as body, third 1.5 times (♀) or 2 times (♂) as long as scape; lower eye lobe a little longer than broad, twice as long as gena, frons higher than broad, with some large punctures, prothorax with a conical tubercle at side, disc densely and coarsely punctured, scutellum semicircular, elytra elongate, convex, emarginate at apex, the both angles pointed, disc densely and a little coarsely punctured, the punctures becoming finer and shallower to apex. Dark brown, covered with grayish pubescence, scape, femora and tibiae with impubescent markings and scattered with small white spots. 21-30 × 7-10 mm.

Heliolini

Heliolus brevicornis unique represents this tribe. Endemic from N.C.

Genus *Heliolus* FAUVEL

Helius FAUVEL, 1906: 71 (orig. descr.)

Heliolus FAUVEL, 1907, Rev. d'Ent. XXVII: 7 (n. n.); BREUNING, 1951: 7

Very elongate, antennae not arriving at middle of elytra, not ciliate beneath, scape longer than third, third equal in length to fifth and longer than fourth, eyes finely faceted, subdivided, prothorax slightly longer than broad, narrowed to apex, trilobe at base. Monotypic and endemic. AURIVILLIUS (1921) put this genus in the tribe Enicodini.

Heliolus brevicornis FAUVEL

Helius brevicornis FAUVEL, 1906: 71 (N. C.)

Heliolus brevicornis, AURIVILLIUS, 1921, Col. Cat. 73: 233; BREUNING, 1951: 8

Black, covered with light reddish brown pubescence, prothorax with a median impubescent line, densely and finely punctured, elytra densely and very finely punctured, obliquely truncate at apex, disc with two longitudinal tubercles which are shining and impubescent. 15 × 4 mm.

Neohippopsini

Falsocleptometopus setiger unique represents this tribe. Endemic.

Genus *Falsocleptometopus* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1951: 9

Small and elongate oval, antennae $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as body, scape very long, narrowed anteriorly, stout, antennal tubercles small, weakly elevated and approached each other, seventh to eleventh joints weakly enlarged, head very much prolonged ahead before eyes, strongly narrowed beneath, occiput very elongate, haired, not narrowed to apex, prothorax transverse, weakly constricted before base, narrowed to apex, weakly rounded at sides, elytra elongate oval, convex, slightly broader than prothorax at middle, rounded at sides and separately so at apex. Pro- and mesosternal processes rather broad and plane, metasternum short, meso-coxal cavity open externally, legs short, very robust, femora strongly clavate, middle tibiae lacking a preapical groove or furrow, tarsal claws divaricate.

Falsocleptometopus setiger (FAUVEL) (pl. 3, figs. 19)

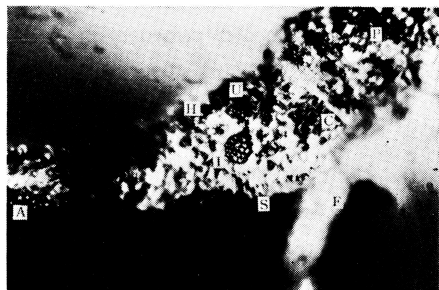
Cleptometopus setiger FAUVEL, 1906: 99 (Yahoué)

Falsocleptometopus setiger, BREUNING, 1951: 10

Body piceous reddish brown, legs paler, yellowish, densely furnished with short curved, suberect, curious white hairs on body (excepting on second and the following antennal joints which are piceous reddish brown, shining, with scarce short soft hairs). Eyes very small, strongly emarginate, upper lobes very minute, situated very far from antennal insertions, coarsely faceted, comparative length of each basal antennal joint is: 9: 1.2: 3: 3: 2.7: 2.6, and the followings gradually abbreviated. Head moderately closely, prothorax coarsely strongly, and elytra very coarsely closely, somewhat reticulately punctured, antennal scape and femora rather finely shallowly punctured. $3-(4) \times 0.8$ mm.

Materials examined: 4 exs., Vao, Ile des Pins, N. Caledonia, November 10 & 11, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Note: All the specimens were covered by certain kind of scale on body's surface.



Falsocleptometopus setiger (FAUVEL)

Head and parts of antennal scape and prothorax (Lateral) strongly enlarged. A. antennal scape; H. head; P. prothorax; F. frontal leg (left); S. scales; U. upper (superior) eye lobe; I. lower (inferior) eye lobe; C. coarse punctures.

Amphoecini

Two genera are included in this tribe. Endemic.

1. Antennal scape for 4 times as long as third, prothorax not dilated at middle of sides, elytra with weak humeral tubercles, separately rounded at apex, disc weakly striately punctured, the interspaces more or less distinctly elevated, legs with long hairs, head, prothorax narrow, elytra distinctly broader than the formers..... *Amphoecus*
- Antennal scape twice as long as third, prothorax strongly dilated at middle of sides, elytra with strong humeral tubercles, truncate at apex, disc strongly striately punctured, the interspaces weakly elevated, legs lacking long hairs...*Cyanamphoecus*

Genus *Amphoecus* MONTROUZIER

MONTROUZIER, 1861: 274 (Gnomites); BREUNING, 1945, Nov. Ent. Suppl. 3, Ser. 2: 534 (Gnomini, with question); 1951: 4 (Amphoecini)
 Monotypic and endemic.

***Amphoecus metallicus* MONTROUZIER**

MONTROUZIER, 1861: 274, pl. V. f. 6 (Ile Art); FAUVEL, 1906: 70; BREUNING, 1945: 534; 1951: 5

Body shining black, with metallic reflection, head and prothorax bluish, elytra bronzy, legs reddish brown with violet tint, basal halves of fifth and sixth antennal joints yellowish white, underside of body opaque 5-7 × 2-3 mm.

Genus *Cyanamphoecus* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1951: 5

Monotypic and endemic.

***Cyanamphoecus cyaneus* FAUVEL**

Amphoecus cyaneus FAUVEL, 1906: 70 (N. Caledonia); BREUNING, 1945: 535

Cyanamphoecus cyaneus, BREUNING, 1951: 6

Shining black, elytra blue, third antennal joint with ochraceous pubescence, apical part of third and the followings black, body almost opaque. 8 × 31/3 mm.

Tmesisternini

13 genera have been known from New Caledonia, Solomon Isl., Woodlark Isl. New Guinea and its adjacent islands, New Britain, etc. GRESSITT (1956) suggested this tribe was seemed as an old group among the Lamiinae, accompanying with Trigono-

pterini, Crinotarsini, and Homonoieini.

1. Body elongate or very much elongate, large (18–30 mm.), eyes coarsely faceted, and subdivided..... 2
- Body broad, ovoid and short (11–15 mm), eyes finely faceted, subdivided. Antennae slightly surpassing middle of elytra (♂), not arriving at middle of elytra (♀), third longer than fourth and scape, respectively, prothorax twice as broad as long, base trisinate, with a conical tubercle at side, and a latero-superior one at apex, scutellum large, elytra ovoid, distinctly broader than prothorax, strongly convex, especially before middle, and rounded at apex, fifth abdominal segment with a median furrow (♀)..... *Blapsilon*
2. Elytral disc with a high longitudinal tubercle at basal quarter. Broad, elongate, antennae slightly longer (♂) or shorter (♀) than body, third distinctly shorter than fourth and scape, respectively, prothorax 2.5 times (♀), or 3 times (♂) as broad as long, plane, with two small lateral tubercles at middle and latero-inferior point behind apex, the latter bicuspidate, elytra as broad as prothorax at base, apex emarginate, the marginal angle pointed, sutural angle angulate, femora linear..... *Buprestomorpha*
- Elytral disc lacking a basal crest. Body very elongate, cylindrical, antennae nearly as long as body (♂), third distinctly shorter than fourth, slightly longer than scape, prothorax as broad as long, with two small tubercles at sides, and with another unicuspidate one at latero-inferior point, elytra very elongate, slightly broader than pronotal base, apex emarginate with marginal angle distinctly pointed, and sutural angles angulate, femora clavate *Arrhenotoides*

Genus *Buprestomorpha* THOMSON

THOMSON, 1860 : 352, 359 ; BREUNING, 1945 : 545

Monotypic and endemic.

Buprestomorpha montrouzieri THOMSON

THOMSON, 1860 : 359 (N. C.) ; FAUVEL, 1906 : 59 (Ile d'Pins, baie du Sud, Nouméa, Coulée Boulari, Mt. d'Or, Koutio-Kouéta, Tonghoué, Kanala) ; BREUNING, 1945 : 545

Dark brown with cupreous or metallic green tint, covered with grayish yellow pubescence, basal half of elytra with some vague markings caused by the density of the pubescence, sides of sterna and abdominal segments and, legs covered with ochraceous pubescence, additionally scattered with small brown spots, the midline of body beneath shining. 18–35 × 7–15 mm.

FAUVEL noted this frequently found on flowers of *Lantanas*.

Genus *Arrhenotoides* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1945, Nov. Ent. Suppl. 3, Ser. 2 : 546

Monotypic and endemic.

Arrhenotoides dubouzeti (MONTROUZIER)

Buprestomorpha Du Bouzeti MONTROUZIER, 1861: 296, pl.V, f. 5 (N. C.)

Buprestomorpha Dubouzeti FAUVEL, 1906: 56 (Baie du Prony, Pont des Français, Nouméa, Kanala; Lifou)

Arrhenotoides dubouzeti, BREUNING, 1945: 545

Dark brown, with metallic green tint, entirely (excepting antennal scape and legs) densely covered with ochraceous or metallic green scale-like hairs, second antennal joint reddish brown, each of the following joints yellowish. 20–30 × 7–10 mm. FAUVEL noted this species was found on *Cerbera manghas*, or on Tangin.

Genus *Blapsilon* PASCOE

PASCOE, 1860, Journ. Entom. I: 129 (Type: *B. irroratum* PASCOE—N. Caledonia); THOMSON, 1860: 353; BREUNING, 1945: 603

8 species have been known from N. Caledonia. Endemic. Though BREUNING published twice good revisions basing on the study of the type specimens, it seems to me the specific differentiation among them is not always satisfied. There may be necessary to completely revise by very many examples from different localities. The following key is tentatively formed.

1. Abdomen and legs with pale yellowish erect hairs 2
- Abdomen and legs without pale yellowish erect hairs 3
2. Scutellum distinctly prolonging ahead into pronotal base. Head almost impunctate on vertex, prothorax finely punctured on disc, bronzed, body beneath metallic golden green along middle, sides pubescent. 7.5 mm. *montrouzieri*
- Scutellum weakly prolonging into pronotal base. Head coarsely and densely punctured, prothorax strongly punctured on disc, bronzed, body beneath bronzed along middle, sides pubescent. 15 mm. *austrocaledonica*
3. Reddish brown, with purple or violet tint, covered with fine ochraceous pubescence 4
- Metallic blue or violet, covered with gray pubescence 7
4. Legs reddish 5
- Legs violet. Pronotum greenish, elytra bronzed. Head densely punctured, prothorax more or less closely and coarsely punctured, with a median golden cupreous line on disc, furnished with rather elongate lateral tubercles, scutellum narrow, elytra with certain weakly raised longitudinal lines. 12.5 × 5.5 mm. *cyanipes*
5. Elytra without a preapical transverse yellow band, scutellum prolonged and narrowed ahead into pronotal base, head almost impunctate between eyes, elytra coarsely punctured. 11 × 4 mm. *scutellare*

- Elytra with a preapical transverse yellow band..... 6
- 6. Prothorax sparsely and coarsely punctured, scutellum narrow, body slender. 16 × 5 mm..... *elongatum*
- Prothorax very densely and coarsely punctured, especially on middle portion of disc, scutellum trapezoidal, prolonging with its basal half into pronotal base. 11-15 × 5-6.5 mm..... *irrolatum*
- 7. Bright metallic violet, green or blue, elytra with two narrow gray bands, the former postmedian, and the latter preapical. 15 mm..... *viridicolle*
- Metallic violet, red and green, elytra with an obliquely bending transverse whitish band behind middle *purpureum*

Blapsilon irrolatum PASCOE (pl. 3, fig. 20)

PASCOE, 1860: 129, pl. V, f. 8 (N.C.); FAUVEL, 1906: 60 (Ile des Pins, Nouméa, baie du Sud, Tonghoué, Kanala, Art); BREUNING, 1945: 603

Blapsilon scutellatum MONOTROUZIER, 1861: 297 (Ile d'Art) [*Lamia* (*Penthea*?)]

Material examined: 1 ex., Vao, Ile des Pins, November 11, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Blapsilon viridicolle (CHEVROLAT)

Tmesisternus viridicollis CHEVROLAT, 1858, Arch. Ent. I: 414 (N. C.)

Blapsilon metallica MONTROUZIER, 1861: 297 (Balade) [*Lamia* (*Penthea*?)]

Blapsilon viridicolle, FAUVEL, 1906: 60, 62 (Ile des Pins, Ourail); BREUNING, 1945: 604

Blapsilon austrocaledonicum (MONTROUZIER (Pl. 3, fig. 21)

Lamia (*Penthea*?) *austrocaledonica* MONTROUZIER, 1861: 296 (Balade; Lifu)

Blapsilon austrocaledonicum, FAUVEL, 1906: 60, 61 (Nouméa, baie du Sud, Mont d'Or, Yahoué, Paita, Kanala); BREUNING 1945: 604

Material examined: 1 ex., Vao, Ile des Pins, November 11, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Blapsilon montrouzieri THOMSON

Blapsilon montrouzieri THOMSON, 1865; Syst. Ceramb.: 545 (N.C.); FAUVEL, 1906, 60, 61 (Paita); BREUNING, 1945: 604

Blapsilon elongatum FAUVEL (pl. 3, fig. 22)

FAUVEL, 1906: 60, 61 (Mont Mou); Breuning, 1945: 604; 1951: 7

Material examined: 1 ex., Vao, Ile des Pins, November 11, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Blapsilon cyanipes FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906: 60, 62 (Paita, Yahoué, Kanala); BREUNING, 1945: 605; 1951: 7

Blapsilon scutellare FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906: 60, 61 (N.C.); BREUNING, 1945: 605; 1951: 7

Pteropliini (s. lat.) BREUNING, 1950 (Nipponini)

In the present region, two genera, *Prosoplus* and *Falsozorilispe* (will be appeared in part II) have been reported.

Genus *Prosoplus* BLANCHARD

BLANCHARD, 1853, Voy. Pôle Sud. Zool. IV: 290 (Type: *P. sinuatofasciatus*

BLANCHARD- New Guinea); DILLON et DILLON 1952: 56; GRESSITT, 1956: 126, 127

Micracantha MONTROUZIER, 1861: 271 (Type: *Lamia* (*Penthea*?) *Woodlarkiana*

MONTROUZIER- Woodlark Is.]; THOMSON, 1864: 367

Prosacanthia FAUVEL, 1862, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normand. VII: 163 (Type: *P. Chevrolati*

FAUVEL = *P. australis* MONTROUZIER- N.C. & Loyalty)

Aegonomus PASCOE, 1864, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3) III: 58, 59 (Type: *A. encaustus*

PASCOE- Buru)

Atyporis PASCOE, 1864: 58, 67 (Type: *A. jubata* PASCOE- Batjan)

Elongate-oblong, stout and convex. Head transverse in front, weakly narrowed behind eyes, plane, vertex broadly concave between antennal insertions, eyes subdivided, under eye lobe nearly as long as gena below it, antennal tubercles weakly raised, distantly separated, antennae shorter than body, scape slightly surpassing apex of prothorax, clavate, third joint longer than scape, weakly arcuate, fourth longer than third, the succeeding joints strongly abbreviated, Prothorax transverse, distinctly wider than apex, sides strongly arcuate, with two small lateral tubercles, each at anterosuperior corner, scutellum strongly transverse, broadly rounded at apex, elytra gradually narrowed posteriorly, shoulders rounded prominent, apex separately rounded, disc granulate-punctate at base, prosternal process widened posteriorly, abruptly declivous behind, mesosternal process abruptly declivous anteriorly, strongly, broadly tuberculate, legs short, frontal ones the longest, femora robust, and clavate.

Many species are known from distribution belt IV (almost excepting Asian and African continents.). In the present region, two have been recorded.

1. Brown, covered with reddish pubescence, lacking distinct markings, head shining, prothorax granulate especially at base, elytra with longitudinal furrows along suture, disc covered with deep punctures which becoming more large and close to apex. 12 mm. *australis*
- Dark reddish brown or blackish brown, partly piceous, very scarcely covered with gray pubescence, with distinct, oblique whitish (f. *typica*) or ochraceous pubescent markings on elytra, head dull, sparsely punctured on frons and vertex, almost impunctate on occiput, broadly and shallowly concave at middle, prothorax dis-

tinctly transverse, coarsely, irregularly punctured on disc, latero-anterior tubercles small, elytra lacking longitudinal furrows along suture, coarsely and closely punctured at basal one third and the punctures becoming sparser on middle, finer and shallower on apical one third, body beneath rather densely covered with ochraceous pubescence at sides, legs rather sparsely covered with ochraceous pubescence. $9(10-12) \times 4$ (?) mm. *signatus*

Prosoplus australis (MONTROUZIER)

Micracantha australis MONTROUZIER, 1861: 271 (Lifu): FAUVEL, 1906: 95 (N. C.)

Prosacanthia Chevrolati FAUVEL, 1862: 163, pl. 10 bis, f. 64-67

Prosoplus australis, AURIVILLIUS, 1921, Col. Cat. 73: 262

Prosoplus signatus (FAUVEL) (pl. 3, fig. 23)

Micracantha signata FAUVEL, 1906: 95, 96 (Nouméa, baie du Prony, Tonghoé, Païta; Lifou)

Prosoplus signatus, AURIVILLIUS, 1921: 263

Material examined: 1 ex., Ile des Pins, November 11, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Apomecynini (s. lat.) BREUNING, 1950 (Ptericoptini)

In the present region, unique genus has been known. Ptericoptini was combined with Apomecynini, by BREUNING, accompanying with Adetini and Ischiolonchini.

Genus *Oopsis* FAIRMAIRE

FAIRMAIRE, 1850, Revue Zool. (2) II: 115 (Type: *Cerambyx nutator* FABRICIUS-Tahiti); THOMSON, 1864: 365; FAIRMAIRE, 1881, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., (6) 1: 445;

AURIVILLIUS, 1921: 302; DILLON et DILLON, 1952: 64, 73; GRSSITT, 1956: 141, 151

Body medium to small, oblong ovato, convex. Frons transverse, eyes deeply emarginate, lower eye lobe much longer than gena below it, and transverse. Antennae slightly longer than body, scape robust, broadest at middle, slightly surpassing pronotal apex, third arcuate, nearly as long as fourth, prothorax arcuately expanded at sides, widest at middle, apex narrower than base, anterior margin straight, and disc coarsely punctured, scutellum broadly rounded, elytra nearly parallel-sided, and apex obliquely truncate or emarginate, disc confluent punctured on basal portion, the punctures becoming striately to apex, and the interspaces convex, legs of moderate length, anterior pair shortest, frontal femora robust than the others.

MONTROUZIER described three species under the genus *Oopsis* from the present region, but two are now transferred to the other (*Stenellipsis*). The members of the genus distribute over Damma, Tonga, Tahiti, Hawaii, Fiji, Loyalty, New Caledonia and

Micronesia. It seems to me the genus is one of the representatives of oceanic island fauna.

Oopsis foudrasi MONTROUZIER (pl. 3, fig. 24)

MONTROUZIER, 1861: 285 (Ile Lifou); FAUVEL, 1906: 96 (Ile des Pins, baie du Prony, Nouméa, Ourail, Kanala); AURIVILLIUS, 1921: 302

Body elongate, convex, dark reddish to brown, generally covered with fulvous pubescence, and additionally scattered with yellow pubescent markings on the sides of prothorax, and very narrowly, striately and interruptedly on the interspaces of elytral disc, and covered rather broadly on the sides of breast and abdominal segments.

Head inclined, coarsely and irregularly punctured, frons plane, labrum emarginate at apex with marginal hairs, vertex impunctate with a shallow median longitudinal furrow, mandibles stout, curved, and the apex shining brown. Prothorax a little broader than long, disc coarsely, sparsely and deeply punctured. Elytra about twice as long as broad, marginal angle shortly and triangularly prominent, breast very strongly, sparsely and coarsely punctured at sides, abdomen with very scarce, irregular and weak punctures at the sides. (10)–11.5 × 4 mm.

Material examined: 1 male, Ouare, Hiengene, November 18, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Acanthocinini (s. lat.) BREUNING, 1958 ('57)

[Desmiphorini (s. lat.) BREUNING, 1950]

1. Prothorax strongly tuberculate at sides..... 2
- Prothorax lacking a lateral tubercle, sides straight, longer than broad, third antennal joint slightly shorter than fourth, elytra weakly narrowed from base to apex, disc with three longitudinal costae..... *Pseudotmesisternus*
2. Prothorax with a pair of lateal tubercles..... 3
- Prothorax with two pairs of lateral tubercles, the anterior one small at latero-apical angle, and the posterior one strongly prominent and recurved behind middle, pronotal disc bi-tuberculate at middle, and strongly uneven, antennae nearly twice as long as body in male, scarcely ciliate beneath, scape short, nearly equal to fourth and distinctly shorter than third, eyes emarginate, elytra broader than pronotal base, less than twice as long as the basal width, weakly narrowed posteriorly and apex conjointly rounded, disc strongly uneven, legs long and slender.
..... *Polyacanthia*
3. Antennae slightly ciliate beneath, prothorax broader than long or longer than broad, tuberculate at middle of sides, elytra narrowed posteriorly, and emarginate at apex, sides not strongly carinate..... *Zygocera*
- Antennae densely ciliate beneath, prothorax broader than long, tuberculate before

base at sides, elytra parallel-sided, and conjointly rounded at apex, sides strongly carinate..... *Phyxium*

Genus *Pseudotmesisternus* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1951 : 16

Monotypic and endemic.

Pseudotmesisternus vestitus (FAUVEL)

Tmesisternus vestitus FAUVEL, 1906 : 72 (Paita)

Pseudotmesisternus vestitus, BREUNING, 1951 : 17

Black, covered with brown pubescence, scutellum yellow, prothorax with four large oblong reddish ochraceous markings, two on disc, two on the sides, mesepisterna and metepisterna and sides of abdominal segments each with two lateral ochraceous markings, basal part of fourth antennal joint pale yellow. 13×4.5 mm.

Genus *Polyacanthia* MONTROUZIER

MONTROUZIER, 1861 : 269 (Type: *P. Fonscolombei* MONTROUZIER- Lifu): FAUVEL, 1906 : 90; AURIVILLIUS, 1921 : 242 (Velorini); McKEOWN, 1947 : 140

Prosacantha THOMSON, 1864 : 56 (Type: *P. Fonscolombei* MONTROUZIER)

Rosacantha THOMSON, 1864 : 484

Diastamerus REDTENBACHER, 1868, Reise Novara, Col. : 176 (Type: *D. tomentosus* REDTENBACHER- New Zealand); BATES, 1874, Ann. Mag. N. H. (4) XIV : 130; BROUN, 1880, Man. N. Zeal. Col. I : 615- syn. nov.

Poecilippe BATES, 1874, Ann. Mag. N. H. (4) XIV : 129 (Type: *P. simplex* BATES New Zealand); BROUN, 1880 : 615- syn. nov.

Diastamerus has been belonged under the tribe Ancitini since AURIVILLIUS (1921) treated, and also *Poecilippe* has been belonged in the tribe Pogonocherini since him (1923). Dr. BREUNING of Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, kindly teached me he already noted *Poecilippe* was synonymized with *Diastamerus* in his note, replaying for my letter. The above-mentioned synonymies are firstly pointed out by Dr. BREUNING. Recorded from New Caledonia, Loyalty and New Zealand. In the present region, unique species has hitherto been known.

Polyacanthia fonscolombei MONTROUZIER (pl. 3, fig. 25)

MONTROUZIER, 1861 : 269 (Lifu); FAUVEL, 1906 : 90 (Ile des Pins, baie du Prony, Yahoué, Paita, Kanala)

Elongate and stout, dark brown, piceous on pronotum, with certain metallic green tint, furnished with long erect pale yellow hairs throughout, and partly covered with

dense ochraceous pubescence on the sides of pronotum, oblique narrow bands on elytra, sides of metasterna, and sides of abdominal segments.

Head narrow, transverse in frons, concave on vertex, surface coarsely and strongly punctured, antennal tubercles weakly raised, antennae distinctly longer than body, scape long and weakly clavate, shorter than third, third the longest, prothorax with a rather dull tubercle at middle of disc between sharp tubercles, strongly concave before the dull tubercle, scutellum concave along middle, sides pubescent, elytra twice as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly, and dully rounded or obsoletely truncate at apex, disc convex, uneven, punctured, legs slender, femora moderately clavate. $9.5-14.5 \times 3.5-6$ mm.

Materials examined: 6 exs, Koghi, October 10, 11, 12, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

BREUNING (1950) described a subspecies of *P. fonscolombei*, from New Hebrides. Subsp. *hebridarum* BREUNING, 1950, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg. XXVI (12): 12

Genus *Zygocera* ERICHSON

ERICHSON, 1842, Archiv f. Naturg. VIII (1): 224 (Type: *Acanthocinus pruinosa* BOISDUBAL- New South Wales); THOMSON, 1860: 109, 111; 1864: 87, 384; AURIVILLIUS, 1921: 239 (*Zygocerini*); McKEOWN, 1947: 136

The genus is known from Australia, Tasmania, Norfolk Island and New Caledonia. Two species have been recorded from N. C.

1. Elytra lacking two transverse pubescent bands. Head. blue and violet, with a median longitudinal furrow, eyes brown, prothorax longer than broad, constricted near base and apex, black with slight violet tint and a white longitudinal stripe, scutellum black, elytra blackish violet, shining, with two white markings and a dark brown marking, body beneath dull, fulvous brown, leg fulvous, apex of femora blackish violet. $16 \times 5 \frac{1}{4}$ mm. *baladica*
- Elytra with two transverse pubescent bands, one basal and another median. Opaque, piceous, antennae and legs reddish, head covered with golden pubescence, prothorax, scutellum and elytra intermixed with golden and dark pubescences. 12 mm. *fasciolata*

Zygocera baladica MONTROUZIER

MONTROUZIER, 1861: 274 (Balade); FAUVEL, 1906: 92 (Yahoué, Ourail, Kanala)

Zygocera fasciolata FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906: 93 (Baie du Sud)

Genus *Phyxium* PASCOE

PASCOE, 1864, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3) III : 10, 21 (Type : *P. bufonium* PASCOE-Batjan); AURIVILLIUS, 1921 : 241 (Velorini)

The members of the genus have been known from Batjan, Mysol, Aru and the present region.

Phyxium lanatum FAUVEL

FAUVEL, 1906 : 89 (Ile des Pins, Yahoué, Kanala ; Lifou); AURIVILLIUS, 1921 : 241

Body opaque, covered with whitish pubescence, head sulcate at middle, narrowed between antennal insertions, antennae 1 1/3 times as long as body, each apex of third to eighth, and three apical antennal joints black, scape elongate, third and fourth short, prothorax twice as broad as long, distinctly constricted near apex and base, disc bituberculate, scutellum transverse, elytra twice as long as the basal width, conjointly rounded at apex, disc longitudinally tuberculate at base, furnished with longitudinal black stripes, strongly punctured throughout, legs short, femora clavate. 6.5-10 mm.

(Acanthoderini)

In the present region, two genera have been recorded.

1. Antennae 3.5 times as long as body (♂), eyes finely faceted, prothorax rounded at sides, elytra with basal tubercles, middle coxal cavity closed externally, middle tibia with a preapical groove. Elongate, head slightly longer than broad, prothorax a little longer than broad, elytra parallel-sided, rounded at apex, disc with a pair of round conical tubercles at base, prosternal process plane, concave along midline, mesosternal process broad and plane, truncate at apex..... *Paracanista*
- Antennae 2.5 times as long as body (♂), eyes coarsely faceted, prothorax tuberculate at sides, elytra without basal tubercles, middle coxal cavity open externally, middle tibia emarginate preapically. Elongate oval, prothorax broader than long, with two discal tubercles, elytra rounded at apex, with sutural angle weakly prominent, disc simple, pro- and mesosternal processes broad and plane.....
..... *Parapolyacanthia*

Genus *Paracanista* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1951 : 19

Monotypic and endemic.

Paracanista arachne (FAUVEL)*Acanista arachne* FAUVEL, 1906: 97 (Kanala)*Paracanista arachne*, BREUNING, 1951: 19

Slender, reddish, covered with gray and yellow pubescence having golden tint, lower eye lobe shorter than gena below it, prothorax convex, sinuately impressed near apex and base, with a median longitudinal sulcus on disc, finely and densely granulate, scutellum small, elytra intermixed with grayish yellow and reddish pubescences, base granulate as on prothorax, forming three granulate stripes on posterior portion of elytron, legs reddish, annulated with black on apex of femora and behind middle of tibiae. 16×6.5 mm.

Genus *Parapolyacanthia* BREUNINGBREUNING, 1951: 20 (Type: *Polyacanthia trifolium* FAUVEL- N. Caledonia)

Two species have been known only from New Caledonia.

1. Lower eye lobe longer than broad, distinctly longer than gena below it, prothorax sharply tuberculate at sides, elytra longer, granulate on basal one third, conjointly rounded at apex. Dark brown, covered with brownish gray pubescence, elytra furnished with a broad median white band, and with two blackish bands, the former is basal and the latter is postmedian, both margined with ochraceous *assimilis*
- Lower eye lobe as long as gena below it, elytra shorter, granulate on basal half, rounded truncate at apex. Dark brown, very finely covered with grayish brown pubescence, elytra impubescent at basal portion, furnished with a broad transverse pale yellow or white band before middle, which the posterior margin is distinctly trilobes. 21×12 mm. *trifolium*

Parapolyacanthia trifolium (FAUVEL)*Polyacanthia trifolium* FAUVEL, 1905: 91 (N. Caledonia)*Parapolyacanthia trifolium*, BREUNING, 1951: 20; 1955, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. 60: 72 (Prony)*Parapolyacanthia assimilis* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1955, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. 60: 72, f. 8 (Prony)

(Acanthocinini)

1. Third antennal joint shorter than fourth 2
- Third antennal joint longer than fourth 4

2. Prothorax with a short, but sharp tubercle at side, antennae more than 1.5 times (δ), and 1 1/3 times (φ) as long as body, third distinctly longer than scape and shorter than fourth, eyes coarsely faceted, subdivided, elytra slightly broader than prothorax, with a small, dull tubercle at base of disc, apex rounded, meso-coxal cavity open externally, middle tibia simple; body small, covered with long erect hairs *Mimillaena*
Prothorax strongly but roundly expanded at sides, not tuberculate 3
3. Prothorax as long as broad, disc simple, eyes finely faceted, elytral disc lacking a small basal tubercle, antennae 1 1/3 times as long as body, third longer than scape, and shorter than fourth, prosternal process as high as coxae, arcuate, pro-coxae rounded, meso-coxal cavity closed externally, middle tibia emarginate preapically *Mimagnia*
- Prothorax with a pair of small tubercles at middle of disc, eyes coarsely faceted, elytra very long, disc with a small basal tubercle furnishing with black hairs, antennae 1 1/4 times as long as body, ciliate beneath, third a little longer than scape, distinctly shorter than fourth, body covered with hairs, prosternal process narrow, less higher than the coxae, arcuate, mesosternal process samely inclined to apex, middle tibia with a preapical weak furrow..... *Trichellipsis*
4. Elytral disc with a basal obtuse tubercle and a latero-preapical elongate tubercle, apex narrowly rounded, antennae 1 1/4 times as long as body, densely ciliate beneath, scape granulate at dorsal apex, third a little longer than scape and fourth, prothorax transverse, strongly and angulately produced at sides, pro- and mesosternal processes broad and plane, pro-coxae rounded, meso-coxae closed externally, middle tibia with a preapical shallow emargination *Pteridoteloides*
- Elytra lacking dorsal tubercles at basal half, apex narrowly rounded, antennae 1 1/3 times as long as body (δ), slightly longer than body (φ), sparsely ciliate beneath, scape lacking granules at apex, third distinctly longer than scape, prothorax twice as broad as long, bisinuate at base, with a long and broad tubercle at side, the apex of tubercle recurved and rounded, and another prominent latero-superior tubercle before middle, meso-coxae closed externally, process vertically truncate at posterior end, mesosternal process with a small median prominent tubercle, middle tibia with a preapical sinuation *Falsacanthocinus*

Genus *Falsacanthocinus* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1951 : 18

Monotypic and endemic.

Falsacanthocinus brevis (FAUVEL)

Acanthocinus brevis FAUVEL, 1906 : 94 (Nouméa, Kanala)

Falsacanthocinus brevis, BREUNING, 1951 : 18

Dark brown, covered with light reddish brown pubescence, sides of pronotum, basal part of elytra pale yellow. Elytra with circular lighter coloured spots and a post median transverse dark brown band, femora, tibiae and four basal antennal joints clouded with yellowish brown, the succeeding joints with brown pubescence. $20-22 \times 7.5-8$ mm.

Genus *Pteridoteloides* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1951 : 21

Monotypic and endemic.

Pteridoteloides argentellus (FAUVEL)

Pteridotelus argentellus FAUVEL, 1906 : 95 (Nouméa)

Pteridoteloides argentellus, BREUNING, 1951 : 22

Black, covered with reddish brown pubescence, intermixing with whitish gray pubescence, granules on legs impubescent, apical margin of each abdominal segment with ochraceous hairs, extreme bases of fourth to eleventh antennal joints annulated with whitish gray pubescence. $12-15.5 \times 4-5$ mm.

Genus *Mimagnia* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1958 Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg. XXXIV (22) : 44 (n.n.)

Falsagnia BREUNING, 1951 : 22 (orig. descr.) (nec BREUNING, 1938)

Monotypic and endemic.

Mimagnia quadrifasciata (FAUVEL)

Agnia quadrifasciata FAUVEL, 1906 : 67 (Kanala) + var. *femoralis* (Nouméa)

Falsagnia quadrifasciata, BREUNING, 1951 : 23

Black, covered with black pubescence. Head partly covered with fine golden pubescence, pronotum with two transverse ochraceous bands, the second broader than the first, elytral disc with three ochraceous transverse bands, basal parts of femora light reddish. $8-11 \times 2 \frac{3}{4}-3.5$ mm.

Genus *Trichellipsis* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1958, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg. XXXIV (22) : 27

Monotypic and endemic. This genus is closely allied to *Phloeopsis* BLANCHARD (1853) originally from Solomon Islands.

Trichellipsis fuscusignatus BREUNING

BREUNING, 1958 : 27 (Houadou, N. Caledonia)

Reddish, finely covered with whitish gray, elytral disc furnished with three narrow, black bands, the first obliquely sinuate between base and middle, the second transverse at middle, and the third short before apex, femora brownish dorsally, eighth to eleventh antennal joints dark brown at each base. $6 \times 1 \frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Genus *Mimillaena* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1958, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg. XXXIV (22): 43 (Type: *M. rufescens* BREUNING - N. Caledonia)

1. Body reddish, sparsely covered with long erect pale hairs and pale yellow pubescence, under eye lobe almost quadrate, twice as long as gena below it, lateral prothoracic tubercles acutely point, elytra coarsely and closely but irregularly punctured, the punctures on basal half larger than the interspaces surrounding them, disc broadly but dully longitudinally elevated, lacking a preapical transverse carina, and furnished with an obliquely sinuate blackish band between middle and apex. 4.5 mm. *rufescens*
- Body dark brownish, densely covered with fulvous gray pubescence and sparsely covered with long erect brown and whitish hairs, under eye lobe distinctly transverse, a little longer than gena below it, lateral prothoracic tubercles dully point, elytra finely and sparsely punctured, the punctures smaller than the interspaces surrounding them in addition to have four pairs of coarse, punctures rows, disc broadly depressed on median half from basal tubercles to preapical transverse carina, and with three pairs of interrupted, shallow longitudinal costae, and furnished with a narrow transverse dark brown band just before the preapical transverse carina. 5 mm. *semiobscura* sp. nov.

Mimillaena rufescens BREUNING (pl. 3, fig. 26)

BREUNING, 1958: 44, f. 11 (probably female) (Prony)

Specimens of this species in the present collection, are entirely males, and I can not find out female, but the punctures on the elytra of the present males are somewhat different from the original description, "Elytres très densément et très finement ponctués." One has almost blackish elytra (v. *obscura* nov.)

Materials examind: 4 exs., Koghi, October 9, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Mimillaena semiobscura sp. nov. (pl. 3, fig. 27)

Dark brown, somewhat reddish, rather densely covered with pale yellowish or fulvous gray pubescence, especially denser on frons, and with sparse long erect brown and whitish hairs. Elytra furnished with a narrow transverse dark band between middle and apex, bases of third to eleventh antennal joints pale brown, tibiae and

tarsi infusate.

Body small and somewhat depressed, head narrow, finely and closely punctured, frons transverse, densely covered with pubescence, eyes coarsely faceted, distinctly emarginate, under eye lobe distinctly transverse, a little longer than gena below it, antennae less than twice as long as body in male, prothorax distinctly broader than long, with dull lateral tubercles, disc rather plane, finely and closely punctured as on head, finely constricted just behind apex and before base, scutellum quadrate, elytra a little broader than prothorax, about 1.6 times as long as the basal width, nearly parallel-sided, and separately rounded at apex, disc finely and sparsely punctured, with the punctures smaller than the interspaces surrounding them, additionally having four pairs of shallow, coarse, sparse punctures rows which first (sublateral) and second are oblique, and third and fourth (sutural) are longitudinal, broadly depressed on median half from basal tubercles to preapical transverse carina, and with three pairs of interrupted, shallow longitudinal costae, body beneath and legs finely and closely punctured. Length, 5 mm., width, 1.8 mm.

Holotype, male, Koghi, October 9, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg., paratypes, 5 males, Koghi, October, 9, 11, 12, 1958, Y. SHIBATA leg.

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Explanation of Plate 1

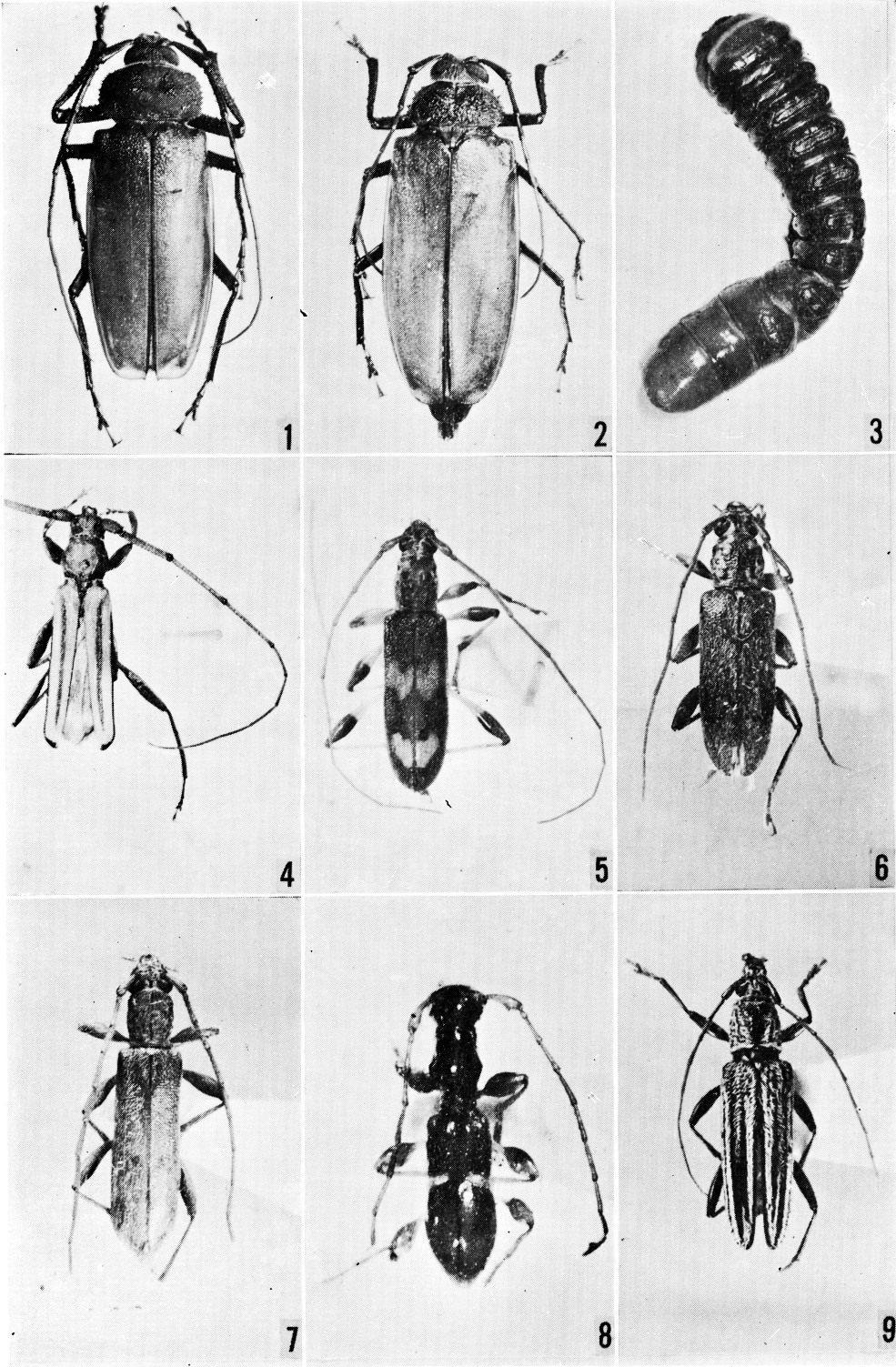
- Fig. 1 *Agrianome fairmairei* (MONTROUZIER) male
2 Ditto female
3 Ditto larva
4 *Xystrocera globosa* (OLIVIER) var. *invittata* BREUNING
5 *Araespor quinquepustulata* (MONTROUZIER) n. comb.
6 *Ceresium unicolor* (FABRICIUS)
7 *Ceresium binotatum* FAUVEL
8 *Spiniphra* (gen. nov.) *shibatai* HAYASHI sp. nov.
9 *Navomorpha lineata* (FABRICIUS)

Explanation of Plate 2

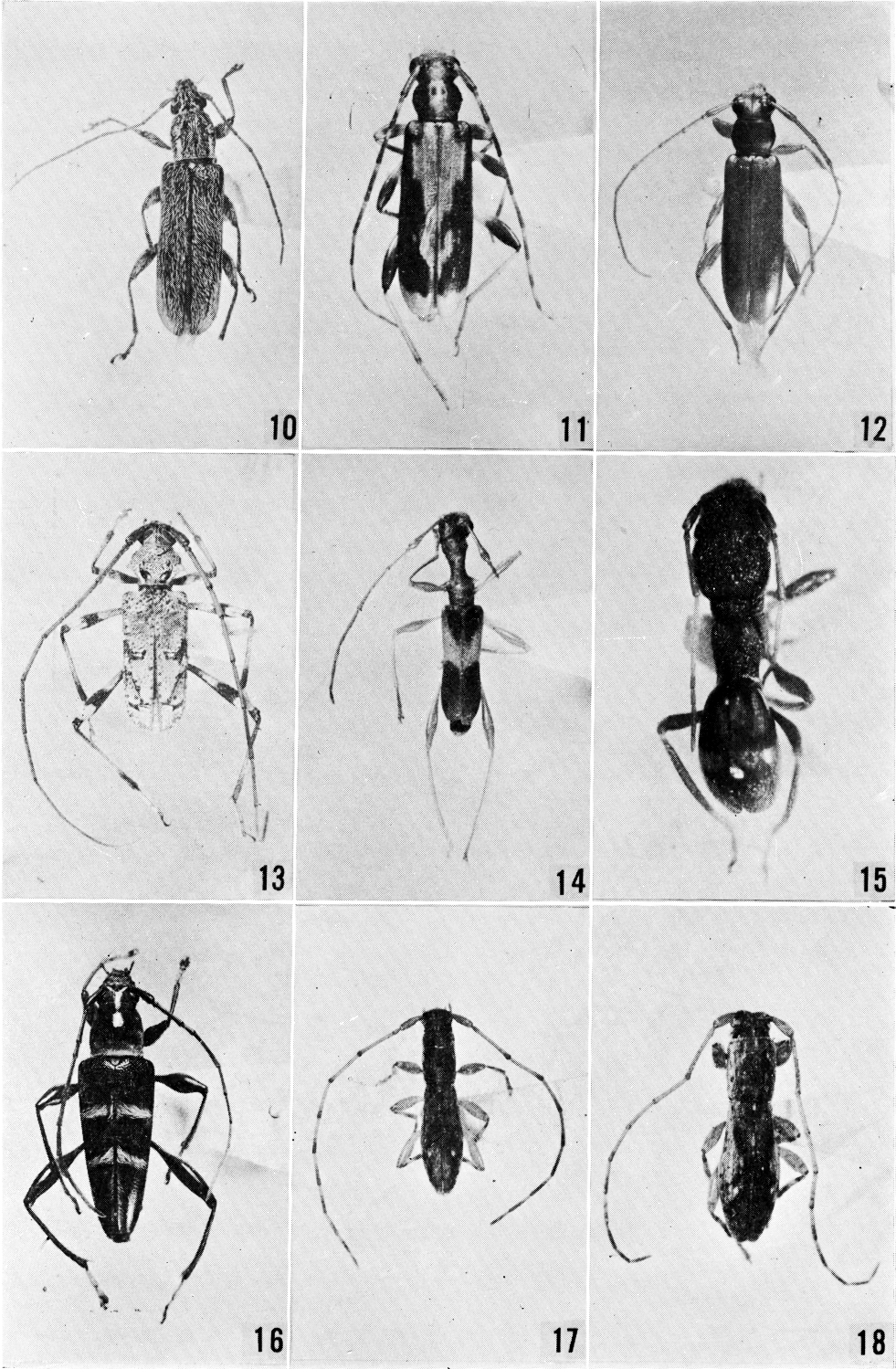
- Fig. 10 *Navomorpha lanigera* (FAUVEL) n. comb.
11 *Astetholea varia* FAUVEL
12 *Astetholea opacicollis* FAUVEL
13 *Fauveliella* (gen. nov.) *tigrina* (FAUVEL) n. comb.
14 *Tsutsuia* (gen. nov.) *elegans* HAYASHI sp. nov.
15 *Falsohomaemota* (gen. nov.) *novaecaledonica* HAYASHI sp. nov.
16 *Glaucytes* (*Novaeglaucytes*) (subgen. nov.) *albocincta* (CHEVROLAT)
17 *Coresthetopsis arachne* (FAUVEL)
18 *Coresthetopsis proxima* BREUNING

Explanation of Plate 3

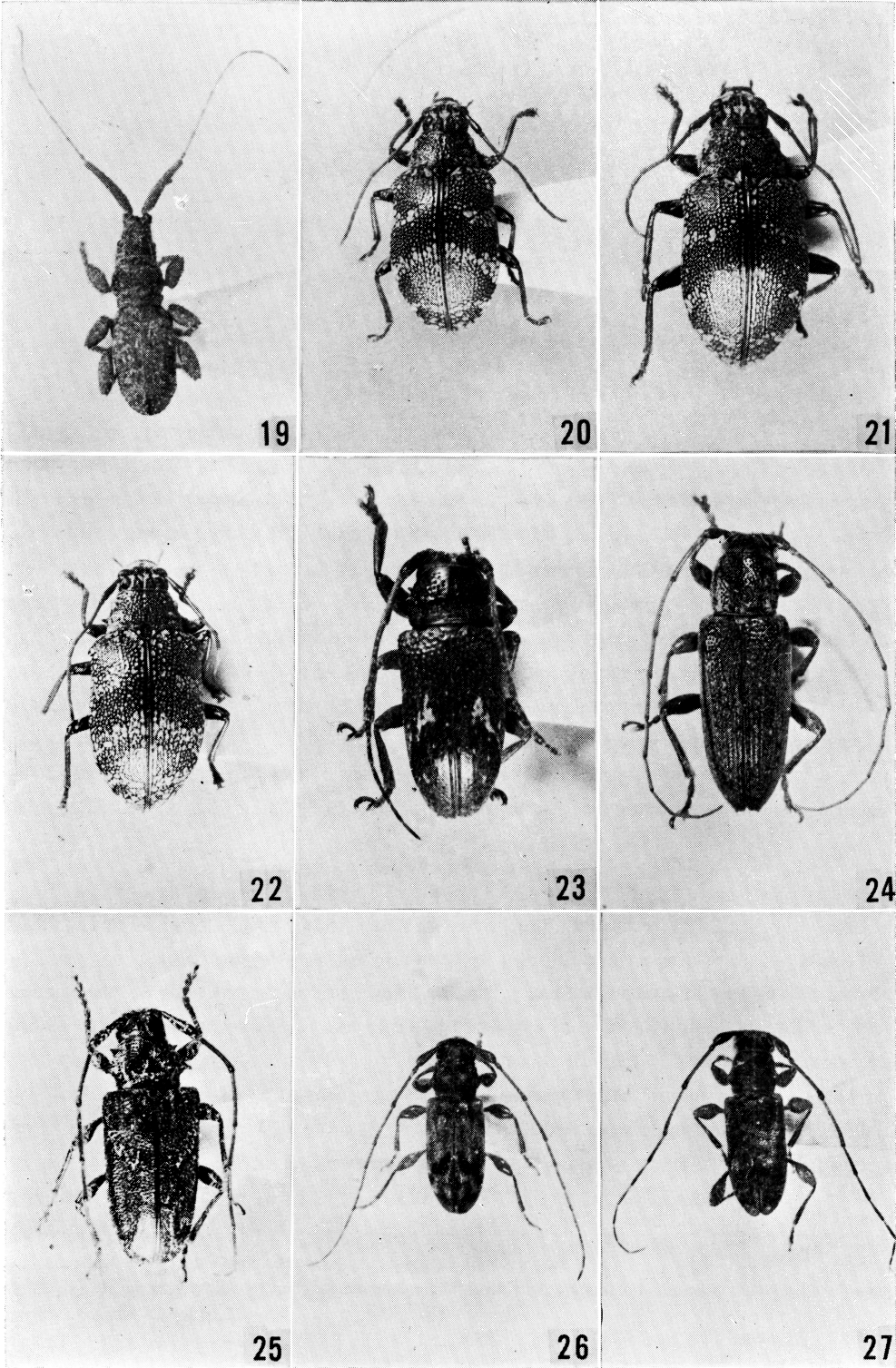
- Fig. 19 *Falsocleptometopus setiger* (FAUVEL)
20 *Blapsilon irrolatum* PASCOE
21 *Blapsilon austrocaledonicum* (MONTROUZIER)
22 *Blapsilon elongatum* FAUVEL
23 *Prosoplus signatus* (FAUVEL)
24 *Oopsis foudrassi* MONTROUZIER
25 *Polyacanthia fonscolombei* MONTROUZIER
26 *Mimillaena rufescens* BREUNING
27 *Mimillaena semiobscura* HAYASHI sp. nov.



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